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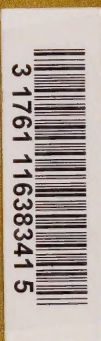
CANADA



1867-1967



*The Founders
and the Guardians*



Fathers of Confederation
Governors General
Prime Ministers

*Fondateurs
et gardiens*


Pères de la Confédération
Gouverneurs généraux
Premiers ministres

*A collection of
biographical sketches
and portraits*

CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

*Un recueil de
notes biographiques
et de portraits*

COMMISSION DU CENTENAIRE



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*The Founders
and the Guardians*

*Fondateurs
et gardiens*

*Fathers of Confederation
at the London Conference*

*Les Pères de la Confédération
à la conférence de Londres*



By J. D. Kelly from the Confederation Life Collection

par J. D. Kelly – tiré de la Collection de la Confédération

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The Founders and the Guardians

Confederation of four Canadian provinces became effective July 1, 1867, with Proclamation by Queen Victoria of The British North America Act. Thus was the foundation laid for the Canada of today.

One hundred years later, as the time approached for the Centennial of that event, federal, provincial and municipal governments and the people generally came to a decision to celebrate it in an extraordinary and unprecedented manner.

Five years of intense activity at all levels, and amazingly successful team-work, brought Canada to a stage of readiness to launch, immediately after midnight December 31, 1966, a full year of Centennial observances. It has been a wonderful year and a memorable one.

When Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario joined in a federal union a century ago it was no accident or casual evolution.

It was the result of high political strategy, soul-searching, statesman-like compromises, and a determination by the leaders among the descendants of our two paramount racial strains to build on the northern half of this continent a great, united nation.

It was a triumph of statesmanship, vision, intelligent optimism. It meant dogged, brain-wracking, physical effort at a time when there were few of the amenities and scientific practical and psychological aids that lighten the burdens of our statesmen of today.

The 36 men who carried the day for Confederation were well and truly named The Fathers of Confederation. They are dead and lie in honored graves, and their memories are honored in this book, as "The Founders".

But on that bright July 1, 1867, the task of building a United Canada had just begun. The greatest struggle lay ahead and the Fathers knew it. One who has been called The Chief Architect of Confederation, Sir John A. Macdonald, took the wheel as first Prime Minister, and was still steering the ship of state when he died 24 years later.

There have been 14 Prime Ministers since Confederation. They made Confederation work and are still engaged on that task.

In the last years before Confederation was effected one of the most ardent advocates of the move was the Queen's representative in Canada, Viscount Monck. He was in office when the first post Confederation government was formed and thus was the first Governor General.

There have been 20 Governors General since Confederation and all have played a part in the evolutionary changes that have been made in our relationships with the crown and all have made their contribution to the creation of a strong and united Canada.

This book attempts to tell in a simple way who The Founders and The Guardians were, through the first century of Confederation, and to reveal a bit of what they were like and what they did.

Essentially the sketches must be brief but we have tried to make them interesting and factual. The hope is that this volume may be of interest to Canadians (and others) of every age, and that it will be a lasting and useful Centennial project.

In January 1963 the Centennial Commission was created by the federal government to give leadership in promoting a fitting observance of Confederation's first century milestone. The Commission had supervision over expenditure of federal appropriations and was specifically directed to co-operate with provincial and municipal governments in a team effort for which there were no precedents or guide-lines.

The Commission was empowered to carry out certain purely national projects.

This book is a minor one of those national projects. It is the work of the Commission itself. It is a tribute to The Founders and the Guardians. It is a small monument to their accomplishments and their worth. It is dedicated to The Guardians of the future in whom we have confidence that the second century will be greater than the first.

The Centennial Commission, 1967.

Fondateurs et gardiens

L'histoire certes ne peut se résumer en une simple série de biographies, mais d'autre part les événements ne nous sont vraiment connus que si nous nous arrêtons aux hommes qui y ont participé.

Le Canada est né juridiquement le 1^{er} juillet 1867, jour où de par une proclamation de la reine Victoria, l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord britannique est entré en vigueur, unissant le Québec, l'Ontario, la Nouvelle-Écosse et le Nouveau-Brunswick. Mais ce jour avait été préparé par trois années de travaux auxquels avaient été mêlés à des degrés divers trente-six personnages qu'on a appelés les 'Pères de la Confédération'. Plus tard, pour constituer, avec les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le territoire du Yukon, le Canada d'aujourd'hui, six provinces se rallièrent aux premières: le Manitoba en 1870; la Colombie-Britannique en 1871; l'Île du Prince-Édouard en 1873; l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan en 1905; et Terre-Neuve en 1949.

Le pays s'est développé et sa population est passée de trois à vingt millions. Il a acquis un statut international distinct et n'est plus aujourd'hui lié à la Grande-Bretagne que par la personne d'une souveraine qui est à la fois reine du Canada et de ses autres royaumes. Les institutions se sont modifiées et, après cent ans, c'est un pays transformé qui célèbre son anniversaire. En même temps que ses fondateurs, le Canada de 1967 honore ceux qui ont continué leur oeuvre et parmi eux tous, il met au premier rang les premiers ministres et les gouverneurs généraux qui se sont succédés à Ottawa.

Les réjouissances du Centenaire ont été préparées par cinq années d'une activité intense qui a pris diverses formes et, le 31 décembre 1966, à minuit, une série de fêtes a commencé d'un bout à l'autre du Canada. De toutes les initiatives auxquelles on a songé pour célébrer l'anniversaire de 1867, les publications, livres, articles de revues et dépliants, tiennent une place importante. Dans nombre de cas, la Commission du Centenaire s'est contentée d'aider par ses subventions les auteurs et les éditeurs. Dans d'autres, elle a voulu préparer elle-même des publications, et c'est ainsi que nous avons cru devoir offrir au public une série de courtes biographies des Pères de la Confédération, des premiers ministres et des gouverneurs généraux.

Ces biographies que nous publions ne pouvaient forcément entrer dans les détails, mais tout de même elles rappellent les faits marquants de la carrière de tous les personnages auxquels elles sont consacrées. Il en est parmi eux qui sont plus importants que les autres et qui brillent aux premières pages de notre histoire; d'autres sont aujourd'hui presque complètement oubliés, mais tous méritent qu'à l'occasion du centenaire on rappelle leur mémoire.

En général, ces Pères de la Confédération, ces premiers ministres et ces gouverneurs généraux furent avant tout des hommes politiques qui tiraient leur force et leur habileté de leur expérience. Ils ne furent pas toujours de profonds penseurs, mais ils furent avant tout des hommes de bonne volonté qui contribuèrent à la création et à l'essor du pays, de l'Atlantique au Pacifique, et de la frontière des États-Unis au Pôle Nord.

Plusieurs d'entre eux ont un monument quelque part au Canada, mais nous espérons que ce recueil constituera une sorte de monument collectif qui permettra, non seulement en 1967 mais dans les années qui suivront, de rappeler à tous les Canadiens les noms des fondateurs et de leurs continuateurs.

La Commission du Centenaire, 1967

Fathers of Confederation

Les Pères de la Confédération

Fathers of Confederation

The Fathers of Confederation were the 36 statesmen who took part in one or all of the conferences in Charlottetown, Quebec and London from 1864–1867, when the resolutions forming the basis for federal union were adopted.

These resolutions were written into the British North America Act, proclaimed July 1, 1867, creating the Dominion of Canada – Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia – with its capital in Ottawa.

These were not the founders of Canada – there had been a Canada for well over 200 years, but they were the founders of the Canada of today. They were dreamers and visionaries, but time transformed their dreams and visions into reality.

They surveyed this land of unlimited space and resources, realized its potential and knew what must be done to take advantage of the priceless heritage.

Confederation was not a sudden thing, nor the product of a revolution. It was a peaceful evolution that had been simmering a score or more years before the historic Charlottetown Conference of September 1864.

At that time there was a desperate need for transportation and communication between the communities of British North America; and a desperate need for political stability, economic betterment and amity between French and English peoples. Those who saw these needs, grappled with them and worked out a formula to meet them were mostly native Canadians. Only ten of the 36 founders were born outside the country – four in England, two in Scotland, two in Ireland, one in Bermuda and one in New York.

But all were Canadians when they started their campaign for Confederation, and all had experience as members of some branch of a legislature or federal parliament. There were 20 lawyers in the group as well as six editor-publishers and writers.

In their lifetimes, ten Founders were to be provincial lieutenant governors, nine provincial premiers; 16 were members of the post-confederation House of Commons and 12 were federal cabinet ministers. Twelve were in the Senate and eight became high court judges.

Thirteen of the Founders were awarded knighthoods. Two died at the hands of assassins.

Those were strenuous days and living involved what the civilization of today would consider unbearable hardships. Survival itself was difficult and medical services and sanitation were primitive.

The Fathers lived lustily and worked hard according to the records. They ate well and many drank freely. Yet they were a healthy generation; many lived to their 70s; twelve lived well into their 80s and three lived into their 90s.

Confederation came when it did because of the actions of John Macdonald, Liberal leader George Brown and French-Canada leader George-Etienne Cartier when in 1864, apparently at the willingness of Brown to enter an agreement with the other parties, they combined to form the Great Coalition and pledged, among other things, to bring about some sort of federal union and break the existing political stalemate. Also, through union, they proposed to create transportation facilities and develop the economic potential of the country.

Having helped to launch the final surge toward Confederation, Brown dropped out of the political picture, preferring to play his part in the building of Canada through the editorial columns of his newspaper, *The Toronto Globe*.

Les Pères de la Confédération

Pendant longtemps on a appelé 'Pères de la Confédération' les trente-trois personnages qui, en compagnie de leur secrétaire Hewitt Bernard, figurent dans le tableau que Robert Harris peignit, en 1883, pour représenter les participants à la Conférence de Québec tenue en octobre 1864. En 1927, on a étendu la désignation à trois autres hommes politiques qui n'assistèrent qu'à la Conférence de Londres en 1866.

Les Pères de la Confédération n'ont pas été les véritables fondateurs du Canada dont les parties, en particulier le Québec, l'ancienne Nouvelle-France, existaient depuis longtemps. D'autre part, durant le siècle qui avait précédé, de nombreux projets académiques de fédéralisme avaient été énoncés en divers milieux. Tous les 'Pères' ne prirent pas la même part aux événements qui se déroulèrent depuis juin 1864 jusqu'au 1^{er} juillet 1867, et tous n'eurent pas pour le projet le même enthousiasme, mais ils méritent d'occuper dans l'histoire du pays une place analogue à celle des premiers découvreurs et fondateurs.

Ils n'avaient rien des grands théoriciens et ils formulèrent beaucoup moins d'idées géniales que ne l'avaient fait leurs prédécesseurs américains réunis à Philadelphie, en 1787. Ils étaient des réalistes qui avaient tous une assez longue expérience parlementaire, connaissaient l'art du compromis et étaient à la recherche de solutions concrètes pour résoudre les problèmes politiques et économiques qui confrontaient alors les colonies britanniques en Amérique du Nord.

Des trente-six Pères de la Confédération, dix seulement étaient nés en dehors des colonies : quatre en Angleterre, deux en Écosse, deux en Irlande, un aux Bermudes, et un à New York. Tous étaient déjà vraiment canadiens et sentaient qu'un nouveau pays allait naître même si un certain nombre d'entre eux craignaient que le pouvoir central fût trop puissant. Ils appartenaient à tous les partis politiques et seuls les Libéraux du Bas-Canada qui n'étaient pas entrés dans la coalition de juin 1864 n'étaient pas représentés. Comme toutes les réunions politiques, surtout à l'époque, les Conférences de Charlottetown, Québec et Londres, furent dominées par les avocats. On en comptait une vingtaine parmi les Pères de la Confédération, mais il y avait aussi six journalistes, deux médecins et quelques hommes d'affaires.

La plupart des Pères de la Confédération connurent une seconde carrière après le 1^{er} juillet 1867 : dix devinrent lieutenants-gouverneurs ; neuf, premiers ministres provinciaux ; seize, députés à la Chambre des communes ; douze, ministres fédéraux, et huit, juges. Treize reçurent de la Reine des titres qui leur permirent de faire précéder leurs noms du mot 'Sir'. Deux, McGee et Brown, connurent une fin tragique aux mains d'assassins. Plusieurs d'entre eux étaient de bons vivants qui mangeaient bien et buvaient sec. Ils jouissaient d'une bonne santé assurant une longévité qui permit à douze de dépasser quatre-vingts ans et même à trois, quatre-vingt-dix ans.

Il n'est pas facile d'établir une hiérarchie parmi les trente-six Pères de la Confédération, mais il semble bien que sans l'entente entre George-Étienne Cartier, chef des Conservateurs canadiens-français du Bas-Canada, et son adversaire, George Brown, chef des Libéraux du Haut-Canada, les querelles stériles des dernières années de l'Union auraient pu se poursuivre longtemps. Par ailleurs, sans l'habileté de John A. Macdonald, la réalisation concrète du projet eût été difficile. A ces noms, il faut ajouter ceux de Charles Tupper et de Leonard Tilley. Sans eux, la Nouvelle-Écosse et le Nouveau-Brunswick auraient été encore plus difficiles à convaincre.

Sir Adams George Archibald

Adams George Archibald was born May 18, 1814 in Nova Scotia's central town, Truro. He received his higher education in the academy at Pictou and studied law in Prince Edward Island. He returned to the mainland and practised law near his birthplace.

He became involved in the struggle for responsible government. In 1851 he won election as a liberal in his home county of Colchester. After five years' experience, he became solicitor general and, four years later, attorney general. (His second interest was education; he advocated a free system for the whole province.) When Joseph Howe retired after his defeat in 1863 by the young Dr. Charles Tupper, Archibald took his place as leader of the opposition.

Tupper had agreed to the uniting of the Maritime Provinces, as a first step in a wider union, and arranged that the three provinces should send five delegates each to Charlottetown to discuss the possibilities. As leader of the opposition, Archibald was invited to be a delegate and continued a staunch confederationist through the ensuing conferences at Quebec and London, and entered Macdonald's first administration as secretary of state.

In 1870, after McDougall's unfortunate experience with the Riel Rebellion, Archibald was named lieutenant governor of Manitoba and for three years laboured to lay sure foundations of government in the new province.

He returned to Nova Scotia and succeeded his old leader, Joseph Howe, as lieutenant governor, 1873-1883. He resumed his interest in educational matters, first as chairman of the board of governors of Dalhousie University and then as president of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. But politics was in his blood; he was re-elected to the commons and represented his old constituency of Colchester for three years, 1888 to 1891. He died December 14, 1892.

Sir Adams George Archibald

Tout à tout lieutenant-gouverneur de deux provinces après 1867, Adams George Archibald fut aussi un des onze Pères de la Confédération qui assistèrent aux trois Conférences. Né à Truro, en Nouvelle-Écosse, le 18 mai 1814, il étudia le droit dans l'Île du Prince-Édouard où il devint avocat en 1838, pour entrer ensuite au barreau de sa province natale l'année suivante. Poursuivant la lutte en faveur du gouvernement responsable, il fut, de 1851 à 1867, député à l'Assemblée législative de la Nouvelle-Écosse et fut, à quelques reprises, ministre. Ardent partisan de la Confédération, il représenta sa colonie à Charlottetown, à Québec et à Londres.

Dans le gouvernement de Macdonald, en 1867, il devint secrétaire d'État, poste qu'il abandonna en mai 1870 quand il fut nommé lieutenant-gouverneur du Manitoba et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest pour remplacer le malheureux MacDougall que les Métis avaient empêché d'entrer en fonction. Il organisa les institutions de la nouvelle province qu'il quitta, en 1873, pour devenir pendant quelques jours seulement juge en Nouvelle-Écosse. Joseph Howe étant mort, il le remplaça aussitôt comme lieutenant-gouverneur et le demeura jusqu'en 1883. En 1888, il fut élu à la Chambre des communes où il siégea jusqu'en 1891. Il mourut à Truro le 14 décembre 1892.



George Brown

George Brown, son of an Edinburgh merchant, was born forty miles up the Forth at Alloa, November 29, 1818. He grew up and was educated in the Scottish capital.

When twenty years of age, he migrated with his father, first to New York and then to Toronto, where he founded the *Globe* as a weekly in 1844 and as a daily in 1853.

Brown was a man of deep convictions. He opposed all church-affiliated schools. He advocated representation by population, to give the large population of Canada West its due weight in the assembly. He argued for the annexation of the Hudson's Bay Lands. He reorganized the reform party. For a brief two days in 1858 he held power as premier of the province.

Sectionalism had become so firmly rooted in both provinces that parliament floundered; governments changed almost yearly. To break this deadlock, many considered a larger union essential. It was at this point, 1864, that Brown rose to his full stature as a statesman. One day he stood up, walked forward to meet Macdonald, and offered his support in bringing about confederation. The incident reveals the personal sacrifice Brown was prepared to make for his adopted homeland.

He worked faithfully at the conferences, but found his connection with Macdonald irksome. When he fell out with Galt on the reciprocity question in 1865, he resigned. He still supported confederation but believed the conservatives should form the government and the liberals the opposition. But Macdonald took many of the ablest liberals into his cabinet and so weakened Brown's leadership that Brown was personally defeated in the 1867 elections.

Though Brown was made a senator in 1873, he confined his efforts mainly to the columns of his powerful newspaper. His life was cut off May 8, 1880 in his sixty-second year by a bullet fired by a disgruntled employee.

George Brown

Né en Écosse le 29 novembre 1818, George Brown émigra tout d'abord aux États-Unis avec son père pour de là passer à Toronto où il fonda le *Globe* en 1844. Élu député en 1851, il devint bientôt le chef des éléments libéraux du Haut-Canada qui redoutaient sincèrement la domination des Canadiens français catholiques. Quelques jours premier ministre avec Antoine-Aimé Dorion, en 1858, il ne cessa de réclamer la représentation selon la population dont le Haut-Canada était privé depuis que sa population avait dépassé celle du Bas-Canada. Désireux de réaliser cet objectif et comprenant que l'avenir du Canada exigeait l'acquisition de l'Ouest, il surmonta bien des préjugés pour entrer, en juin 1864, aux côtés de Cartier et de Macdonald, dans le gouvernement de coalition qui devait assurer la naissance de la Confédération.

Aux Conférences de Charlottetown et de Québec, il joua un rôle important et au cours de l'hiver de 1865, au parlement du Canada-Uni, il se fit le défenseur du projet de fédéralisme que constituaient les Résolutions de Québec. En décembre 1865, il sortit de la coalition parce qu'il ne pouvait s'entendre plus longtemps avec les conservateurs, mais il demeura quand même favorable au projet de Confédération.

Après le 1^{er} juillet 1867, il redevint un libéral farouche, mais ne réussit pas à se faire élire. Nommé sénateur en 1873, il mourut le 9 mai 1880, assassiné stupidement par un employé qu'il avait congédié.



Sir Alexander Campbell

Alexander Campbell was born in Yorkshire, England, March 9, 1822. When he was a year old, he was brought to Canada by his doctor father. He was educated at St. Hyacinthe in Quebec and at the grammar school in Kingston, Ontario. He studied law and shortly after being called to the bar, became a partner of John A. Macdonald. The partnership grew into a close and enduring friendship.

At the early age of thirty-six, Campbell was elected to the legislative council of the united Canadas. (In 1857 election to the council had become an alternative to appointment.) In 1864 he was made commissioner of crown lands and went as a delegate to the conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec. On the achievement of confederation, he was given a seat in the senate, became conservative leader there and entered the cabinet as postmaster general. In 1873, shortly before the fall of the government, he was moved to the department of the interior. He continued his leadership in the senate and when the party was returned to power in 1878, he was knighted and occupied, in turn, the offices of receiver general, postmaster general, militia and defense, justice and again postmaster general. In 1887 he became lieutenant governor of Ontario and with Sandford Fleming represented Canada that year at the first colonial conference.

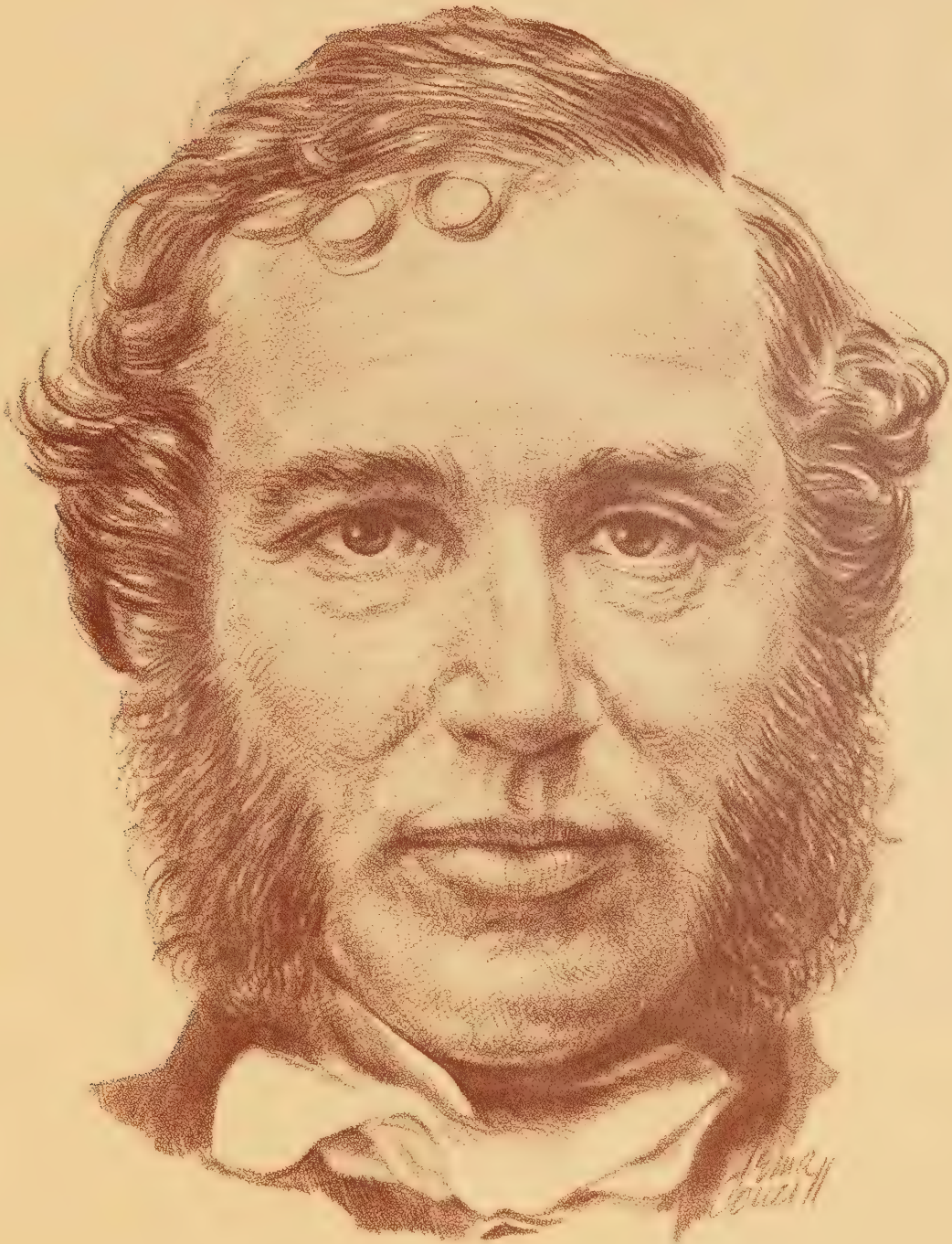
Campbell proved himself a man of unquestioned integrity. Macdonald looked upon his old friend as an experienced administrator to whom he might safely assign any task. Campbell repaid the trust with wise and impartial advice on appointments. Nor did he hesitate to criticize the government. A note to Macdonald in 1885 reads, '... the country is impoverished by expenditure which is unnecessary and fruitless.'

He died May 24, 1892, near the close of his five-year term as lieutenant governor.

Sir Alexander Campbell

Alexander Campbell naquit dans le Yorkshire, en Angleterre, le 9 mars 1822, et n'avait qu'un an lorsque son père médecin vint exercer sa profession à Montréal, puis à Lachine. Il étudia au Collège de Saint-Hyacinthe, puis à Kingston où sa famille se transporta par la suite. En 1843, il devint avocat et s'associa avec John A. Macdonald dont il devait demeurer le grand ami et l'allié politique.

Élu au Conseil législatif du Canada-Uni en 1858, il en devint cinq ans plus tard le président. En 1864, il entra dans le gouvernement de coalition à titre de commissaire des Terres et Forêts et c'est ainsi qu'il assista à la Conférence de Québec. Nommé au Sénat à la naissance de la Confédération, il fut ministre des Postes dans le premier gouvernement canadien. De 1873 à 1878, il dirigea les destinées de l'opposition conservatrice à la Chambre haute et, quand son ami Macdonald reprit le pouvoir, il occupa successivement plusieurs postes dans son cabinet. En 1887, il représenta le Canada à la première conférence impériale tenue à Londres et la même année devint lieutenant-gouverneur de la province d'Ontario. Il mourut en fonctions à Toronto le 24 mai 1892.



Sir Frederick Carter

Frederick Bowker T. Carter was a home-grown Newfoundlander, born in St. John's, February 12, 1819, educated in her schools, and admitted to her courts in 1842.

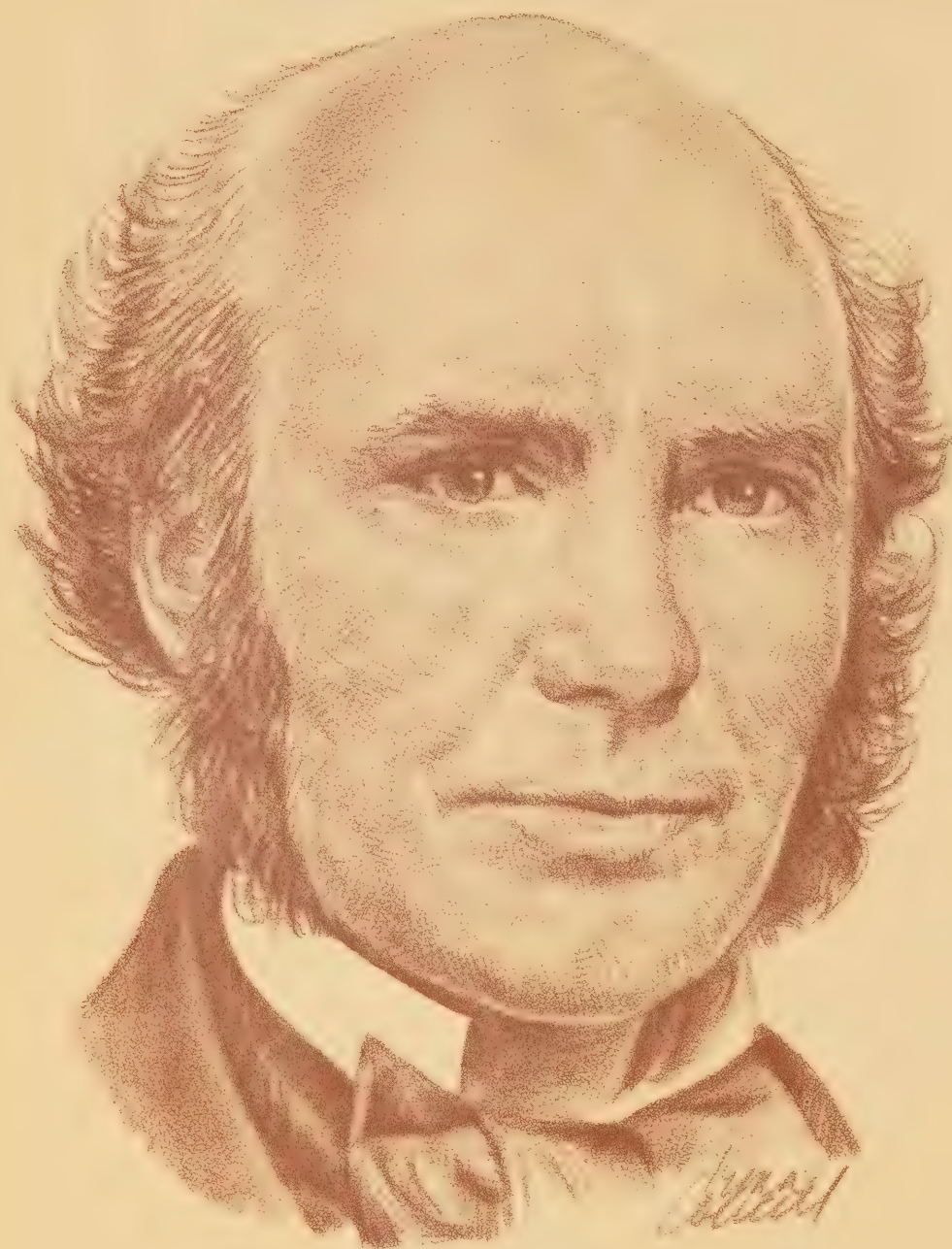
He became a member of the legislature, representing various constituencies in turn: Trinity 1855-1865, Burin 1865-1873, and Twillingate 1873-1878. From 1861 to 1864, he was speaker of the house and led the Newfoundland delegation to the Quebec Conference, taking with him the leader of the liberals, Ambrose Shea. At the conference, he was won over to the idea of confederation. He became premier in 1865 but, in spite of his personal popularity, his party suffered defeat on the confederation issue in the election of 1869. Carter was again premier 1874-1878.

Special tasks assigned to him are clear evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. When, on different occasions, the colonial economy broke down, Carter was given wide administrative powers by the imperial government to pull the colony out of its difficulties. He played a large role also in fisheries disputes with other countries. On surrendering Newfoundland in 1713, France had retained certain fishermen's rights on the west coast and on part of the north coast for the purpose of drying their codfish and mending their nets. This arrangement greatly hampered Newfoundland fishermen. Worse still, the French government gave a bounty to their fishermen that enabled them to undersell the colonists on the world market. There was trouble too with aggressive American fishermen. Carter accepted leadership in negotiating a settlement of these disputes and was highly regarded for his efforts on behalf of the people.

In 1878 he was knighted for his services. In the following year he was appointed to the supreme court of Newfoundland and in the next year became chief justice. He died March 1, 1900.

Sir Frederick Carter

Terre-Neuve ne devait entrer dans la Confédération qu'en 1949, mais l'île était représentée à la Conférence de Québec par deux de ses hommes politiques, l'un libéral, l'autre conservateur. Ce dernier, Frederick Carter, jouissait toutefois d'une certaine indépendance vu qu'il était orateur de la Chambre. Né à Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve) le 12 février 1819, Carter devint avocat en 1842. De 1855 à 1878, il représenta diverses circonscriptions à l'Assemblée législative et, de 1861 à 1864, il en fut l'orateur. Quoique à la Conférence de Québec les représentants de Terre-Neuve crurent devoir se conduire plutôt comme des observateurs, Carter fut conquis par le projet de Confédération et il s'en fit le protagoniste dans sa colonie. Même devenu premier ministre en 1865, il ne réussit pas à convertir ses concitoyens à ses idées, et son parti subit la défaite aux élections générales de 1869. Il fut de nouveau premier ministre de 1874 à 1878 et en 1879 fut nommé à la Cour suprême de Terre-Neuve dont il devint juge-en-chef l'année suivante. Il mourut le 1^{er} mars 1900.



Sir George-Etienne Cartier

George-Etienne Cartier, son of a soldier, was born September 6, 1814 in St. Antoine, Lower Canada. He was educated in Montreal and opened a law office there in 1835. A few years later, his youthful daring and his profound dislike for arbitrary government led him into the camp of rebellion with Papineau.

Entering politics, he represented Verchères 1848-1861 and Montreal East 1861-1872. He became a staunch supporter, loyal colleague and close friend of Macdonald in several administrations and leader in one of them.

Living at the centre of Canadian business activity in Montreal and moving in the same circles as Alexander Galt, he became greatly interested in trade and in railway building. He felt that his French compatriots should plunge into these commercial fields on equal footing with the English. He supported the building of the Grand Trunk Railway, acted as that company's solicitor, and diligently promoted the Canadian Pacific Railway. In his view, these enterprises carried great commercial possibilities for his province.

Confederation held no terrors for Cartier. He believed that French Canada could protect its distinctive culture better in a federation than in the existing union. Together with the mutual trust of Macdonald and Cartier for each other, the confidence reposed in Cartier by the French people was one of the most vital factors in the achievement of confederation. He was a delegate at all the conferences. In the first federal parliament, he was made minister of militia and defense – a far cry from his position thirty years back!

In the summer of 1870, during Macdonald's four-month illness, Cartier took over the leadership. In 1872, in the hope of regaining his own failing health, Cartier sailed for England, but he died in London May 20, 1873.

Sir George-Étienne Cartier

Le chef véritable des Canadiens français à la naissance de la Confédération fut George-Étienne Cartier, 'George' sans 's', comme il le voulait, en prétendant avoir reçu son prénom en l'honneur de George III. Né le 6 septembre 1814 à Saint-Antoine-sur-le-Richelieu, il entra au barreau en 1835. Il participa aux troubles de 1837 et dut s'enfuir aux États-Unis. Député en 1845 et ministre en 1856, il édifia avec John A. Macdonald le parti conservateur. Il fut d'abord l'artisan de plusieurs réformes dans le Bas-Canada et réussit en particulier à provoquer d'importantes codifications.

Il se convertit à l'idée de fédéralisme en 1858, parce qu'il crut qu'à l'époque c'était la seule solution constitutionnelle qui pouvait garantir la survivance de ses compatriotes devant la menace d'annexion aux États-Unis, et parce qu'il désirait l'expansion des chemins de fer auxquels il était lié. Pour réaliser le projet de Confédération, il accepta, en juin 1864, de faire partie d'un cabinet de coalition aux côtés de son vieil ennemi George Brown. Ce dernier devait plus tard déclarer que c'était la façon franche avec laquelle Cartier avait fait face aux difficultés qui l'avait poussé lui, à accepter l'alliance.

Sous la Confédération, Cartier demeura le bras droit de Macdonald devenu premier ministre du Canada, et chef incontesté des Canadiens français. Il contribua aussi à la marche du pays vers l'Ouest en participant aux négociations menées en vue de l'acquisition du territoire de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson, et aux préparatifs de la construction du chemin de fer trans-canadien. Il mourut le 20 mai 1873 à Londres où il était allé se faire soigner.



Edward Barron Chandler

Chandler's parents came to Nova Scotia in the loyalist migrations and settled in Amherst, on that strip of land connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Here Edward was born August 22, 1800. Here he went to school, studied law and was called to the bar, 1823. Shortly thereafter he moved into New Brunswick.

He was elected to the legislative assembly for the County of Westmorland and held the seat 1827-1836. For the years 1844-1858, he served on the executive council. He was a delegate to the conferences and gave general support to confederation, but expressed strong dislike for the extensive powers being given to the central government. He was offered a seat in the senate but declined, choosing to remain in the provincial field.

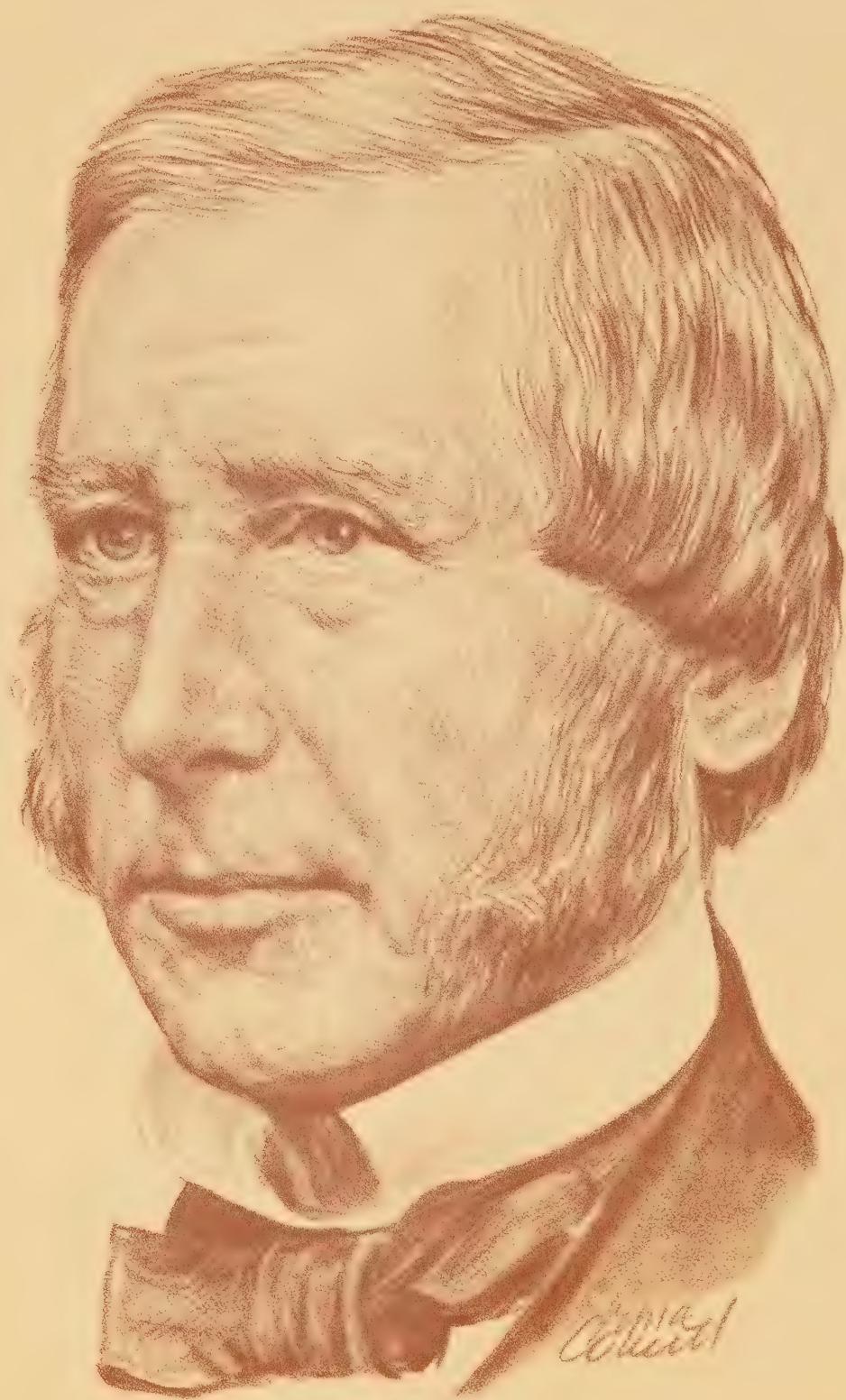
He early shared the eagerness of his fellow Nova Scotian, Joseph Howe, to see a railway built to connect the Maritime Provinces with the St. Lawrence colonies, 'passing wholly through British territory'. He accompanied Howe to Canada in 1851 and together they secured an agreement to build an intercolonial railway. This agreement was ratified by their respective governments. When guaranteed loans for the project could not be obtained, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick turned to the building of railways within their own borders.

In 1862 the idea of an intercolonial railway was revived and in 1864 its construction became a condition of the Maritime Provinces' consent to enter confederation. Work was started in 1867, and, because of his interest in the project from the beginning, Chandler was made commissioner in charge of construction. The road was completed in 1876; Chandler saw his dream fulfilled!

In 1878 Chandler succeeded Tilley as lieutenant governor of New Brunswick. He died two years later in Fredericton, February 6, 1880.

Edward Barron Chandler

Le nom d'Edward Barron Chandler est resté lié à la construction du chemin de fer *Intercolonial* dont le projet a joué un si grand rôle dans la genèse de la Confédération. Né à Amherst, en Nouvelle-Écosse, le 22 août 1800, d'une famille de Loyalistes, il étudia le droit et entra en 1823 au barreau du Nouveau-Brunswick. Établi dans cette colonie, il fut élu membre de son Assemblée législative en 1827 et y siégea jusqu'en 1836, alors qu'il devint conseiller législatif. De 1844 à 1858, il fit partie du ministère et représenta le Nouveau-Brunswick aux trois conférences mais, contrairement à la plupart des Pères de la Confédération, il ne connut pas de carrière fédérale après le 1^{er} juillet 1867. Il refusa le siège qu'on lui offrit au Sénat et préféra demeurer dans l'arène provinciale. Toujours conseiller législatif, il fit partie du gouvernement de la province de 1867 à 1869. En 1868, on le nomma commissaire de la construction de l'*Intercolonial*, auquel il s'intéressait depuis longtemps et les travaux se terminèrent en 1876. En 1878, il succéda à Tilley comme gouverneur du Nouveau-Brunswick, mais mourut avant la fin de son mandat le 6 février 1880.



Jean-Charles Chapais

Jean-Charles Chapais was born in Rivière-Ouelle, December 2, 1811, and was educated in the Quebec seminary. His father was a prominent merchant and when Jean-Charles grew up he joined his father and continued in the business for twenty years. It was this experience that he brought to bear, later, on the business of government.

He entered parliament as conservative member for Kamouraska 1851-1867. He was given the portfolio of public works in the Great Coalition of June 1864. He was present at Quebec, along with the whole Canadian cabinet, which included the other French-Canadian ministers, Cartier and Langevin.

When confederation came into being, Chapais was sitting as member for Champlain County. He continued in the new provincial assembly and at the same time was appointed to the senate in the federal field. In those days, it was permissible to hold two offices, provincial and federal.

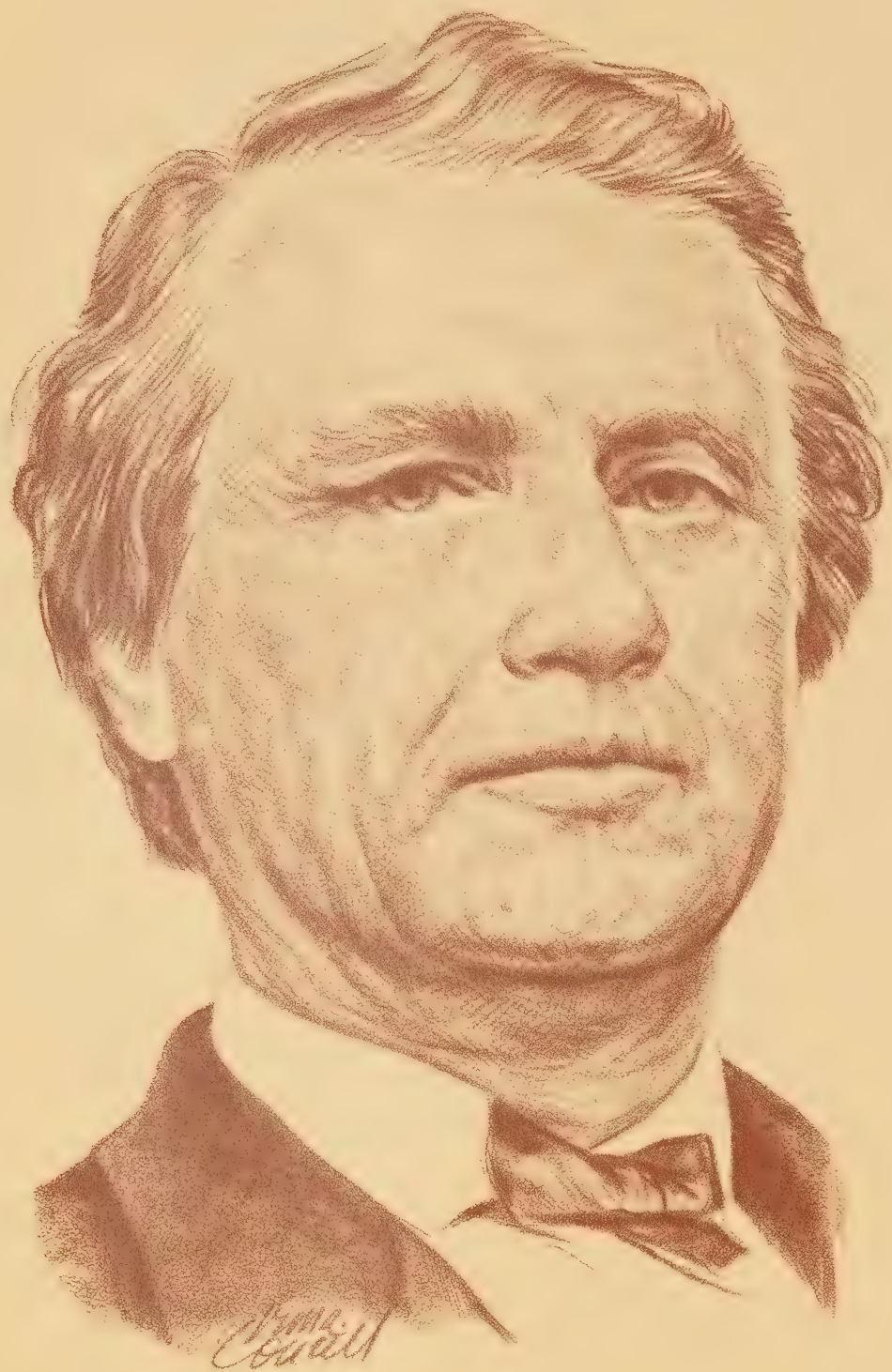
From his seat in the senate, he directed the department of agriculture 1867-1869 and the ministry of receiver general 1869-1873. When the conservative party lost control in 1873 over the Canadian Pacific affair, Chapais was able to carry on in the senate. He was not included in Macdonald's reconstructed cabinet of 1878.

Chapais died July 17, 1885.

Jean-Charles Chapais

Des quatre Canadiens de langue française qui ont droit au titre de 'Pères de la Confédération', Jean-Charles Chapais est peut-être le moins connu. Né à la Rivière-Ouelle, en bas de Québec, le 2 décembre 1811, il étudia au collège de Nicolet et au Séminaire de Québec puis succéda à son père comme marchand à Saint-Denis-de-Kamouraska. Élu député de Kamouraska en 1851, il le demeura jusqu'en 1867 malgré les luttes homériques que lui firent ses adversaires libéraux. Ministre des Travaux publics en 1864 dans le gouvernement Taché-Macdonald, il le demeura dans celui de coalition et il participa à la Conférence de Québec.

Choisi député de Champlain à l'Assemblée législative du Québec aux premières élections qui suivirent la naissance de la Confédération, il ne put être élu à la Chambre des communes mais, nommé au Sénat, il entra dans le cabinet de Macdonald où il siégea jusqu'à la défaite des conservateurs en 1873. Il ne redevint pas ministre quand ces derniers reprirent le pouvoir en 1878. Il mourut à Ottawa le 17 juillet 1885. Son nom devait se perpétuer par son fils Thomas Chapais, conseiller législatif, sénateur et historien, qui était aussi le gendre d'un autre Père de la Confédération, Hector Langevin.



James Cockburn

Like several other fathers of confederation, James Cockburn came from the British Isles. He was born at Berwick, England, February 13, 1819.

James was thirteen when his family migrated to Canada. They settled in Toronto and James received his education in the recently-founded Upper Canada College. He was a full-fledged lawyer at twenty-seven and set up his practice in the lakeside town of Cobourg, one of the most progressive centres in the province.

In 1861 he was elected to the legislative assembly by his home county, Northumberland. After three years' experience in parliament, he became solicitor general and like all other coalition ministers became a delegate to the conference at Quebec.

The delegates from the Maritime Provinces were taken on an extended tour of the Canadas, as far west as Niagara. Like other junior ministers, Cockburn had not much to say at Quebec. But Cobourg was one of the points on the tour and Cockburn made it the occasion for a pleasant supper meeting for the delegates, their wives and daughters.

When the federal parliament was organized, Cockburn was chosen unanimously to be the first speaker of the house. In a parliament where opinions were so sharply divided, this was no small chore. For seven years, Cockburn, a man of courtesy, tact and firmness, set a high standard for the important office of speaker of the house.

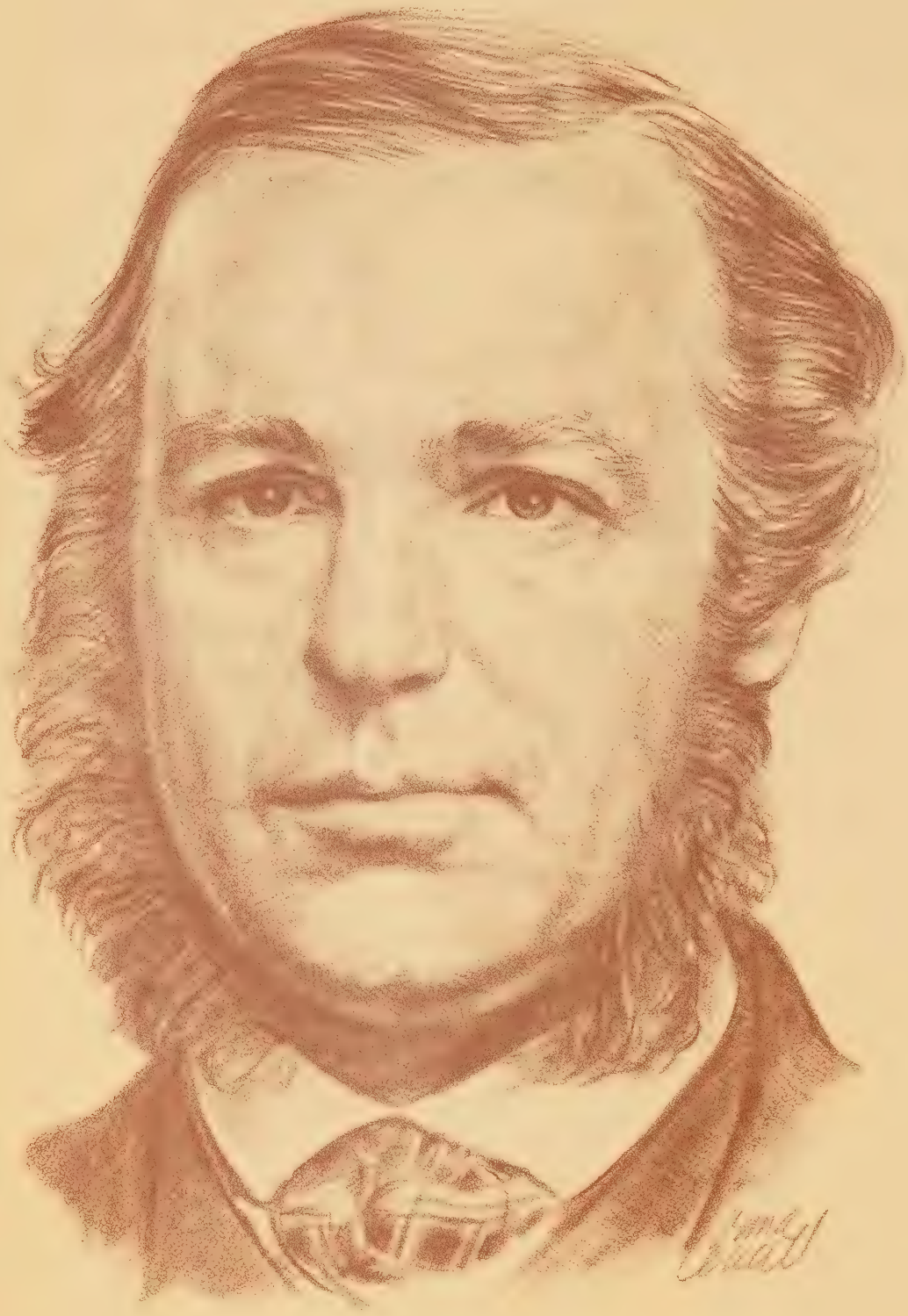
He died in Ottawa, August 14, 1883.

James Cockburn

James Cockburn fut le premier orateur de la Chambre des communes créée aux termes de l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord britannique.

Auparavant, toutefois, il avait été un des plus jeunes parmi les Pères de la Confédération. En effet, il était né en Angleterre le 13 février 1819. Il avait treize ans lorsque sa famille traversa l'Atlantique pour s'établir à Toronto où il reçut sa formation au lycée Upper Canada College qui venait d'être fondé. En 1846, il fut reçu membre du barreau et par la suite pratiqua le droit à Cobourg. De 1861 à 1867, il fut député à l'Assemblée législative du Canada-Uni et, en mars 1864, il entra dans le gouvernement Taché-Macdonald à titre de solliciteur général, portefeuille qu'il conserva dans le cabinet de coalition de juin suivant. Il ne participa qu'à la Conférence de Québec où il semble avoir été plutôt silencieux, mais il fut un hôte aimable et précieux quand les délégués et leurs épouses visitèrent ensuite le Haut-Canada et en particulier la ville de Cobourg. Élu à la Chambre des communes en 1867, il en devint le premier orateur, poste difficile qu'il remplit avec tact jusqu'en 1874.

Il mourut à Ottawa le 14 août 1883.



George Coles

George Coles was born in Prince Edward Island, September 20, 1810. He learned the management of the family brewing and distilling business, to which he later became heir.

In 1842 he was elected to the provincial assembly from Queen's County and held the seat for twenty-six years. He played the principal part in the successful struggle for responsible government of the Island. He was also a determined opponent of the absentee landlords who still owned much of the land on the Island.

Coles and his reform colleagues had been in favour of a general union of the British North American provinces but they disliked the scheme drawn up at Quebec because it gave too much power to the federal government and because it made no provision for buying out the absentee proprietors.

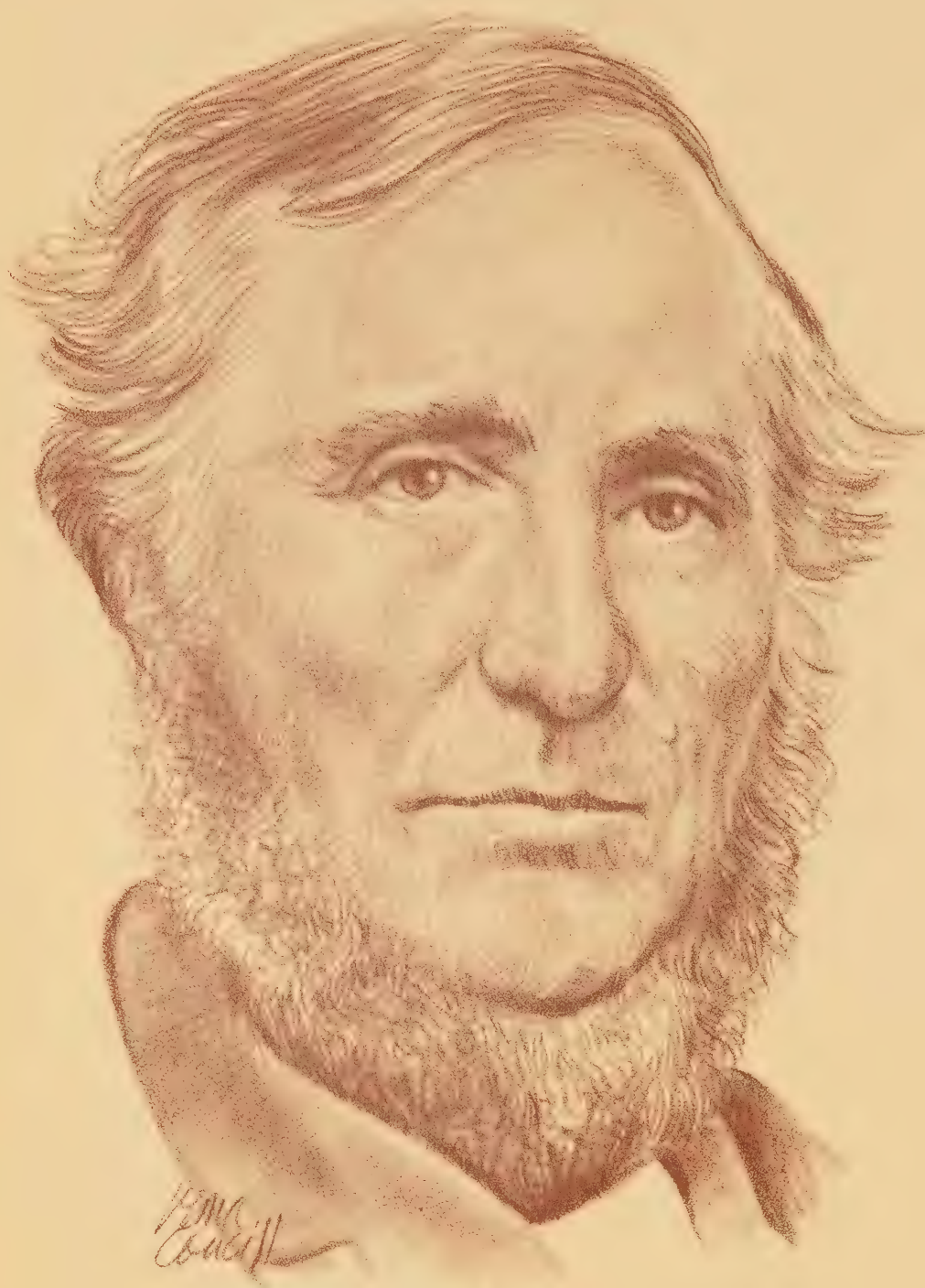
The provincial assembly, in 1865, almost unanimously signified that no inducements could make them change their minds. And the general election of 1867 returned Coles and the reform party to power.

However, by 1873, the Island found itself in financial difficulty, due chiefly to the overbuilding of railways, and was prepared to enter the Dominion on the basis of new proposals.

In the meantime, a breakdown in mental health, partly due to the destruction of his properties by fire, had forced Coles' retirement in 1868. He died August 21, 1875.

George Coles

A côté de tous ces avocats qui formaient la majorité des Pères de la Confédération, George Coles était un homme d'affaires qui avait hérité de l'entreprise de brasserie et de distillerie de sa famille. Né dans l'Île du Prince-Édouard le 20 septembre 1810, il fut élu en 1842 pour représenter la circonscription de Queen's à l'Assemblée législative, poste qu'il conserva pendant vingt-six ans. Il fut un artisan du développement de la responsabilité ministérielle et un adversaire énergique du régime d'absentéisme qui laissait une grande partie des terres de l'Île aux mains de propriétaires qui n'y vivaient pas. Comme d'autres réformistes, il n'était pas absolument opposé à la Confédération, mais il aurait voulu voir dans le projet une solution au problème de l'absentéisme et une meilleure protection pour la petite colonie contre le pouvoir fédéral. En 1865, il lutta contre les propositions adoptées à Québec et aux élections de 1867 fut réélu avec le parti réformiste. Sa santé le força à abandonner la vie publique en 1868 et il mourut le 21 août 1875 après avoir vu l'Île se rallier en 1873 à la Confédération et résoudre ainsi ses difficultés financières.



Robert Barry Dickey

Robert Dickey was born in Amherst, Nova Scotia, November 10, 1811, eleven years after his fellow-townsmen and confederation colleague, Edward Chandler, and ten years before another fellow-townsmen and colleague, Charles Tupper. He was educated at Windsor Academy and began his law practice in 1834. Chandler had moved out of Amherst, but three years later another 'father', Jonathan McCully, moved in. The young Dr. Tupper returned from Edinburgh University and set up his medical practice there in 1846 and became a close friend of Dickey. The town of Amherst had quite a bit to do with confederation!

Dickey was not particularly interested in the hurly-burly of political life, but accepted readily an appointment to the legislative council, possibly on the suggestion of his good friend, Tupper, who had become provincial secretary.

When in 1864 maritime union was being considered, Dickey was picked by Tupper as the conservative delegate to Charlottetown and later to Quebec. McCully was the liberal representative. Dickey was the most outspoken Nova Scotian critic of the Quebec plan. He agreed with Coles of Prince Edward Island and Chandler of New Brunswick that too much power was given to the federal government. He was in favour of the general principle of union and supported Tupper's resolution for a final conference in London.

When the federal elections were held, Dickey did not seek a seat in the commons, but accepted an appointment to the senate. A somewhat reluctant politician, he took a decreasing part in public affairs. He was rated a wealthy man and an influential citizen and possibly considered law his real career.

He died July 14, 1903, in his ninety-second year.

Robert Barry Dickey

Il ne fut certes pas le plus enthousiaste ni le plus actif des Pères de la Confédération, mais entraîné dans les événements par son ami Tupper, il participa tout de même à la Conférence de Charlottetown et à celle de Québec. Il était né le 10 novembre 1811 en Nouvelle-Écosse, à Amherst, ville natale de deux autres Pères de la Confédération, Edward Chandler et Charles Tupper. Il entra au barreau de la Nouvelle-Écosse en 1834 et à celui du Nouveau-Brunswick l'année suivante. Sans trop s'intéresser à la politique, il accepta en 1858, sans doute à la demande de son ami Tupper, de siéger au Conseil législatif de la Nouvelle-Écosse. Il ne témoigna pas d'un bien grand enthousiasme pour les propositions adoptées à Québec, craignant que le pouvoir central ne devînt trop puissant, mais il n'en continua pas moins à appuyer le projet de Confédération et il se prononça en faveur de la proposition de Tupper d'envoyer des délégués à Londres pour y discuter du groupement des colonies en fédération.

Nommé au Sénat en 1867, il y joua un rôle plutôt effacé. Il mourut le 14 juillet 1903.



Charles Fisher

Charles Fisher was a citizen of Fredericton, New Brunswick, from his birth on August 15, 1808 till his death on December 8, 1880. His father was a loyalist historian and was interested in a good education for his son. Charles was a member of the first graduating class of King's College, Fredericton, the present University of New Brunswick. He finished his studies in 1833.

He was elected to the New Brunswick legislature in 1837 and came forward as a strong champion of responsible government, at a time when such views were frowned upon by upper class citizens. He was no polished orator; 'awkward and uncouth in speech and manner but probably the coolest head and best brain of the lot.' (MacNutt). He was a member of a committee charged with the task of getting the provincial laws arranged in good order.

New Brunswick was plagued with frequent changes of government; the issues, responsible government, prohibition of liquor, confederation. Fisher became premier in 1854 as the leader of the vigorous reform party, called the 'Smashers', and held the portfolio of attorney general. As the result of some political indiscretion, he resigned in 1861.

He was a delegate to Quebec. Though he lost his seat in the general election of 1865, he regained it in the highly significant York by-election six months later. Tilley and fellow confederates won the crucial election of the next year. Fisher, as attorney general, went to London to assist in framing the *British North America Act*.

He was elected to the federal house in 1867 from his old constituency of York and had the honour of moving the adoption of the speech from the throne in the first session. In the following year, he resigned his seat to become a member of the supreme court of New Brunswick – a position for which he was so well prepared.

Charles Fisher

Fils de Peter Fisher, premier historien du Nouveau-Brunswick, Charles Fisher naquit à Fredericton, le 15 août 1808. Devenu avocat en 1833, il fut élu quatre ans plus tard à l'Assemblée législative, comme candidat libéral, et demeura presque continuellement député jusqu'au moment où, en 1868, il abandonna la politique. Membre du gouvernement en 1848, il lutta en faveur de la reconnaissance de la responsabilité ministérielle, et il devint premier ministre en 1854, poste qu'il occupa pendant dix ans. En 1864, il assista à la Conférence de Québec, et l'appui qu'il accorda au projet de confédération lui valut la défaite aux élections de 1865. Cependant, il retrouva son siège l'année suivante et fut délégué à la Conférence de Londres.

Élu à la Chambre des communes aux premières élections fédérales, il fut en même temps pendant quelque temps procureur général du Nouveau-Brunswick. En 1868, il fut nommé juge de la Cour suprême de sa province. Il mourut dans sa ville natale le 8 décembre 1880.



Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt

Alexander Tilloch Galt was born in London, England, September 6, 1817 and came to Canada in 1835 when his father, the novelist John Galt, became commissioner of the Canada Land Company with responsibility for the land settlement of the Huron Tract between Lake Erie and Lake Huron. Alexander himself became a clerk with a similar land company in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, where he was soon promoted to be commissioner of the company.

Shortly after, he entered parliament as independent member for Sherbrooke. Politician and businessman, he used his contacts to further the commercial interests of Canada and of his land company by arranging for the building of the Montreal-Sherbrooke-Portland railway, giving Montreal a winter port.

In 1858 Galt became minister of finance in the Cartier-Macdonald administration of the united Canadas on condition that the long-talked-of confederation of the British North American Provinces (including the North-West) should be a firm plank in the government's platform. Confederation was made a practical issue with the backing of Cartier and Macdonald.

At Quebec, it was Galt who worked out the plan to have the federal government take over all provincial debts on a basis of equality, making confederation financially workable.

When the government was formed in 1867, Galt became minister of finance – a field in which he was universally trusted. Following disagreements, he left the cabinet. In 1872 he dropped out of politics and devoted his time to such matters as the Atlantic fisheries and his private enterprises in Western Canada.

In 1880 Macdonald made him the first High Commissioner for Canada. Galt was characteristically enthusiastic but undiplomatic and returned to Canada three years later.

He died in Montreal, September 19, 1893.

Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt

Parmi les Pères de la Confédération, Alexander Tilloch Galt occupe une place toute particulière puisque c'est lui qui fit passer l'idée de fédéralisme des débats purement académiques à la réalité politique. Il fut aussi le chef attentif de la minorité anglo-saxonne et protestante du Québec et l'artisan financier du projet de confédération.

Né à Londres le 6 septembre 1817 et venu au Canada en 1835 avec son père, le romancier John Galt, il participa aux heureuses spéculations immobilières de sa famille pour devenir, en 1849, député indépendant de Sherbrooke. En 1858, il fut le premier homme politique à proposer sérieusement le système fédératif et, la même année, il fit de la réalisation du projet la condition de son entrée comme ministre des Finances dans le gouvernement Cartier-Macdonald. Aux Conférences de Charlottetown et de Québec, Galt prépara les dispositions financières de la future constitution. Ayant quitté le ministère de coalition en 1866 parce que celui-ci n'avait pas réussi à obtenir toute la protection, qu'il désirait pour les droits scolaires de ses coreligionnaires du Québec, il n'en participa pas moins à la Conférence de Londres.

En 1867, il fut ministre des Finances du Canada mais y renonça par la suite afin de pouvoir s'occuper des pêcheries de l'Atlantique et de ses affaires personnelles. En 1880, John A. Macdonald en fit en quelque sorte le premier représentant diplomatique canadien en le nommant Commissaire du Canada à Londres, poste qu'il occupa pendant trois ans. Il mourut à Montréal le 19 septembre 1893.



John Hamilton Gray
(Prince Edward Island)

There were two fathers of confederation bearing precisely the same name, John Hamilton Gray. This one was born in Prince Edward Island in 1812. He was educated at Charlottetown and, embarking on a military career, served as a cavalry officer in India and South Africa.

Returning to his native province, he entered politics in 1858 as a member for Queen's County. In 1863 he was re-elected and became premier.

Proposals for a union of the Maritime Provinces had little appeal for the Islanders: there was small prospect that Charlottetown would become the capital of the proposed union; they would lose their provincial legislature and their existence as a province. Moreover, they wanted no part in the railway debts being accumulated in the other two provinces. Gray himself had little interest in a local union. Charles Tupper probably had these attitudes in mind in choosing Charlottetown as the proper place for the conference.

The introduction of the idea of a wider union had scarcely more appeal for the people, but considerably more for Gray, Pope and other leaders. The Charlottetown Conference was a bit embarrassing for the host premier, presiding at a meeting that was distasteful to so many of the citizens. No careful arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the delegates; the hotels were filled by crowds of people in town to attend a circus. There was no welcoming committee; the members of parliament, too, may have been at the show!

Gray, now definitely interested in the broader union, went on to Quebec. The Island delegates did not speak with one voice; some of them were quite opposed. On his return to the Island, Gray found himself in the minority in his own cabinet. He got into a public row with his colleague Palmer and resigned.

He retired from politics and went back to military affairs as head of the militia. He died near Charlottetown, August 13, 1887.

John Hamilton Gray
(Île du Prince-Édouard)

Deux Pères de la Confédération portaient le même nom: John Hamilton Gray. Celui dont il est question ici fut premier ministre de l'Île du Prince-Édouard et c'est à ce titre qu'au début de septembre 1864 il présida la Conférence de Charlottetown. Il était né dans l'Île, en 1812, et avait poursuivi une carrière militaire qui le conduisit comme officier de cavalerie aux Indes et en Afrique du Sud. De retour dans sa province natale, il fut élu député en 1858. En 1863, il devint premier ministre.

On parlait déjà à cette époque d'une union des provinces Maritimes, mais si la Nouvelle-Écosse, qui l'aurait dominée, y était favorable, l'Île du Prince-Édouard craignait d'y être écrasée. Quoique réticent, Gray accepta quand même la tenue d'une réunion à Charlottetown au début de septembre 1864 où la question devait se discuter. La venue des délégués du Canada-Uni fit de la Conférence le premier pas décisif vers la Confédération générale. Gray se révéla alors plus favorable à celle-ci que la plupart des autres hommes politiques de l'Île. Il assista à la Conférence de Québec mais, de retour à Charlottetown, il dut démissionner comme premier ministre devant l'opposition que la majorité de ses collègues dressaient contre la Confédération. Revenu à la vie militaire, il commanda la milice de l'Île pour quelque temps et mourut le 13 août 1887.



John Hamilton Gray
(New Brunswick)

This John Hamilton Gray was born in 1814 in Bermuda, where his father was the British consul for Bermuda and Virginia. When the family moved to Nova Scotia, young Gray won his degree at King's College, Windsor, and studied law in Saint John, New Brunswick.

He entered the legislature from St. John County as a liberal in 1851, but within a year turned conservative. In the next ten years he held various offices: attorney general, premier, speaker of the house.

Outside the house, he acted as chairman of a Nova Scotia commission on the question of state aid to a church institution – his old King's College. Later, he was named by the imperial parliament as chairman of a Prince Edward Island commission to settle the land disputes between proprietors and tenants. Gray was a man of honour.

He had a fine legal mind. It was he who pointed out the legal contrast between the former American Colonies and the present British Provinces; the colonies were sovereign states, the provinces were not. In consequence, a different formula was found for the division of fields of legislation as between central and provincial parliaments in the new Dominion.

Gray steadily and strongly supported Tilley in the explanation and defence of the Quebec Resolutions. He was elected for Saint John in 1867 and was made chairman of the committee of supply. The post was not burdensome and gave him leisure to record the events of confederation as he remembered them. He finished the first volume of this history in 1872. In that same year he left parliamentary life to become a judge in the supreme court of British Columbia. For some reason, possibly remoteness from the scene of the events, the second volume, that was to have brought the story up to the admission of British Columbia, remained unfinished at the time of his death, in Victoria, June 5, 1889.

John Hamilton Gray
(Nouveau-Brunswick)

Ce Père de la Confédération, qu'il ne faut pas confondre avec celui de l'Île du Prince Édouard qui portait exactement le même nom, représentait le Nouveau-Brunswick mais était né en 1814 aux Bermudes où son père était consul britannique. Il vint avec sa famille en Nouvelle-Écosse, étudia le droit à Saint-Jean, au Nouveau-Brunswick et, en 1851, fut élu député de cette province. Il fut tour à tour procureur général, orateur de la Chambre et premier ministre. Il présida aussi des commissions d'enquête, l'une en Nouvelle-Écosse sur l'aide de l'État à une institution religieuse, et l'autre dans l'Île du Prince-Édouard sur des difficultés entre propriétaires et locataires terriens.

Gray participa aux Conférences de Charlottetown et de Québec et il aida Tilley à défendre le projet de la Confédération dans le Nouveau-Brunswick. Élu en 1867 député de Saint-Jean à la Chambre des communes, il y présida le comité des subsides. En 1872, il abandonna la vie politique pour devenir juge de la Cour supérieure de la Colombie-Britannique. Il mourut à Victoria le 5 juin 1889. On lui doit une oeuvre sur les origines de la Confédération. Le volume parut en 1872.



Thomas Heath Haviland

Thomas Heath Haviland, born in Charlottetown November 13, 1822, was brought up in a political atmosphere; his father had been in politics longer than the son could remember. Young Haviland received his elementary education in Charlottetown and his higher education in Brussels. He was articled in law and was called to the bar in 1846.

At the very early age of twenty-five, he became a member of the legislative assembly and acted, in turn, as colonial secretary, speaker of the house, solicitor general. In 1870, he was appointed to the legislative council and again acted as colonial secretary.

Haviland was not at the Charlottetown meeting, but he and Whelan were the two additional representatives in the larger delegation sent to Quebec. In their group of five, Palmer steadily became anti-confederate, but Haviland, Gray, Pope and Whelan became enthusiastic supporters of confederation and stoutly defended it in public.

But the people were not ready for confederation; they preferred going-it-alone. When harder times came and debts piled up, they were ready to listen to new proposals from Canada. Haviland was one of three commissioners who succeeded in arranging the better terms that brought the Island into the Confederation fold in 1873.

Following this, Haviland was given a seat in the Canadian senate. Six years later he resigned to become lieutenant governor of the island province.

He died in Charlottetown, September 11, 1895.

Thomas Heath Haviland

Thomas Heath Haviland naquit à Charlottetown le 13 novembre 1822, d'un père qui avait déjà connu une carrière politique. Il alla parfaire ses études à Bruxelles et, en 1846, il fut admis au barreau de l'Île du Prince-Édouard. L'année suivante, il fut élu à l'Assemblée législative et y siégea jusqu'en 1870. De 1859 à 1862, il fit partie du gouvernement et de 1863 à 1864 occupa le fauteuil de l'Orateur, pour entrer ensuite de nouveau dans le cabinet. Il ne participa pas à la Conférence de Charlottetown, mais il fut envoyé à celle de Québec d'où il revint, contrairement à son collègue Palmer, partisan de la Confédération qu'il défendit par la suite sur les tribunes publiques.

En 1870, il fut élu au Conseil législatif de l'Île et continua d'occuper des postes dans le gouvernement. En 1873 il fut un des principaux artisans de l'entente qui permit à la colonie de se joindre au Canada. Il entra alors au Sénat d'où il démissionna en 1879 pour devenir lieutenant-gouverneur de sa province. Il mourut à Charlottetown le 11 septembre 1895.



William Alexander Henry

William Alexander Henry was a lifelong Haligonian. He was born in Halifax December 30, 1816; received his education locally; studied law and started his law practice in 1840, and died there May 3, 1888.

At twenty-five years of age, with the support of the great Joseph Howe, he was elected as liberal member for Antigonish, a largely Roman Catholic constituency, though he was a Protestant. But in 1857, Howe, commissioner in charge of railway construction, denounced the violence of Roman Catholic workers on the right-of-way and thereby alienated Catholic support for the party. Henry resigned his position as provincial secretary and went over to the conservative party.

In the Tupper administration of 1863, Henry became attorney general and an obvious choice as one of the delegates to the conferences. He was not particularly active at Quebec, but in London he registered his fear that the appointed senate might thwart the will of the elected commons and suggested that the government of the day should be given authority to create new senators to override determined opposition. A clause was inserted in the *British North America Act* permitting the appointment of three or six (now four or eight) additional senators on the recommendation of the governor general. This measure of course lessens in some degree that independence for which the senate was created.

Defeated in the election of 1867, Henry returned to his law practice in Halifax. In 1875 he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada where he served till his death.

William Alexander Henry

On attribue à ce Père de la Confédération une bonne partie de la rédaction technique de l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord, qu'il aurait faite à la fin de la Conférence de Londres. Né à Halifax le 30 décembre 1816, il devint avocat en 1840. L'année suivante, il fut élu à l'Assemblée législative et y représenta la circonscription d'Antigonish jusqu'en 1867. Il fut d'abord libéral, puis conservateur et, à compter de 1849, il remplit plusieurs fonctions ministérielles. Partisan enthousiaste de la Confédération, il participa aux trois conférences et à celle de Londres surtout il se révéla un délégué très actif. Craignant que le Sénat dont les membres ne seraient pas élus ne fût trop puissant et que cette puissance ne lui permette une dangereuse obstruction lors d'un changement de gouvernement, il fit insérer une disposition qui autoriserait le gouvernement à nommer alors quelques sénateurs supplémentaires; cependant, cette clause n'a jamais été appliquée.

En 1867, subissant le sort de la plupart des partisans de la Confédération en Nouvelle-Écosse, il fut défait aux élections. Il retourna alors à la pratique du droit et en 1875 fut nommé juge de la Cour suprême du Canada, poste qu'il occupa jusqu'à sa mort, à Halifax, le 3 mai 1888.



Sir William Pearce Howland

William Howland was born at Paulings, New York, May 29, 1811. He came to Upper Canada and set up in business at Cooksville in 1830. In 1840 he bought the Lambton Mills on the Humber River and later entered the wholesale groceries business in Toronto.

He was interested in the reform movement but kept clear of Mackenzie's extreme views. He took out citizenship papers in 1841 and linked his future with the promising young country.

In 1857 he was elected on a reform platform to the legislative assembly of the Canadas and served in various coalition cabinets: minister of finance 1862, receiver general 1863, postmaster general 1864 and finance minister again in 1866.

He was a delegate to the final London Conference, taking the place of Mowat who had been appointed to the bench in Canada West. Like Henry, he had a suggestion for curbing the blocking-power of the senate: have them appointed for a fixed term by the provinces!

Howland and Brown disagreed regarding future relations with coalition, from which Brown had already resigned. The matter came up for debate at the reform convention in Toronto. Brown was determined that they should return to party politics. Howland argued that eastern reformers like Tilley would be in the federal cabinet, that liberals in Canada West had been asked not to desert their comrades, and that he himself would continue to cooperate with Macdonald. Led by Brown, the convention decided to leave the coalition and withdrew party support from Howland and McDougall.

In spite of the lack of official party support, Howland was elected, was created a C.B. and was made minister of inland revenue. However, he felt his position as spokesman for the party greatly weakened and retired at the close of the first session.

From 1868 to 1873 he was lieutenant governor of Ontario. As he was still only sixty-two, he resumed his business interests in Toronto. He died in his ninety-sixth year, January 1, 1907.

Sir William Pearce Howland

Howland n'assista qu'à la Conférence de Londres mais, depuis 1927, on lui reconnaît quand même le titre de Père de la Confédération. Né à New-York le 29 mai 1811, il s'établit en 1830 à Cooksville dans le Haut-Canada et se lança dans les affaires et devint quelques années plus tard un gros marchand de Toronto. Devenu sujet britannique en 1841, il s'intéressa à la politique à l'intérieur du parti réformiste sans cependant accepter toutes les idées radicales de Mackenzie. Elu en 1857 à l'Assemblée législative du Canada-Uni, il fut ministre des Finances en 1862, Receveur général en 1863, et ministre des Postes en 1864.

Il n'assista ni à la Conférence de Charlottetown ni à celle de Québec. Il n'entra dans le gouvernement de coalition qu'en novembre 1864 pour y remplacer Mowat devenu juge. Quand Brown sortit de la coalition, Howland refusa de le suivre et c'est pourquoi il se rendit à Londres en 1866. Il crut devoir continuer de servir sous les ordres de John A. Macdonald après la naissance de la Confédération et il devint ministre du Revenu intérieur. Cependant, en 1868 il fut nommé lieutenant-gouverneur de l'Ontario, poste qu'il occupa jusqu'en 1873. Il retourna ensuite aux affaires à Toronto et mourut le 1er janvier 1907.



John Mercer Johnson

Johnson was another among the fathers of confederation who was of British birth; he was born in Liverpool in October 1818. As a boy he was brought to New Brunswick and received his education at the Northumberland grammar school. In 1840 he became a fully licensed lawyer.

In 1850 he became the liberal member for his county and when his party came to power under Fisher in 1854 his name appeared in the list of cabinet ministers along with those of Tilley, Ritchie, Steeves and others – the ‘Smashers’ administration.

In the following years Johnson had wide experience in the various departments of provincial government: solicitor general, postmaster general, speaker of the house and attorney general. There was no surprise at his being chosen as a delegate to all three conferences.

Like Chandler, Johnson, though a confederationist, took exception to one feature of the Quebec Resolutions, the great strength given to the central government. There was wide variety of opinion regarding the relative importance of the provincial and federal parliaments; probably the arrangement made represents a fair compromise.

Like all other assembly delegates to Quebec, Johnson lost his seat in the election of 1865, but he regained it the next year and in the following year won a seat in the federal house. His experience in that field was regrettably brief; he died November 9, 1868.

John Mercer Johnson

John Mercer Johnson naquit en octobre 1818 à Liverpool, en Angleterre; très jeune il vint s'établir avec sa famille au Nouveau-Brunswick où il fit ses études et fut admis au Barreau en 1840. En 1850, il fut élu député libéral à l'Assemblée législative représentant de la circonscription de Northumberland et en 1854, lorsque son parti s'empara du pouvoir, il fit partie du gouvernement à titre de Solliciteur général aux côtés d'autres futurs Pères de la Confédération, Tilley, Ritchie et Steeves. Il occupa successivement plusieurs autres postes dans le gouvernement et fut aussi pendant quelque temps orateur de la Chambre. Il fut délégué à la Conférence de Québec en 1864 et à celle de Londres en 1866. Partisan de la Confédération, il exprima toutefois des réserves sur les compétences trop étendues que, selon lui, le projet attribuait au pouvoir fédéral. Il n'en fut pas moins défait comme partisan de la Confédération aux élections en 1865; cependant, il reprit son siège l'année suivante.

Elu pour représenter sa circonscription à la Chambre des Communes, il ne devait siéger que peu de temps, car il mourut le 9 novembre 1868.



Sir Hector-Louis Langevin

Hector-Louis Langevin was born in Quebec City, August 25, 1826. His father was a soldier and a strict disciplinarian. Hector attended the seminary in Quebec, studied law under the businesslike Cartier and opened his own office in 1850.

In 1857 he was elected to the Canadian assembly for Dorchester. In succession, he was solicitor general and postmaster general under the kindly eye of his old mentor, Cartier. And as did Cartier, Langevin displayed wholehearted trust in Macdonald's loyalty to the French-speaking people. Quite naturally, he was one of the Lower Canada delegates to the confederation conferences.

In 1867 he was elected for his old constituency, was awarded a C.B. and named secretary of state. Two years later he moved over to the office of public works. When Cartier died in 1873 the mantle of French leadership in the government fell upon Langevin. Later that year the conservatives lost power because of the railway scandal.

When a conservative come-back was made in 1878, Langevin became postmaster general and later resumed the office of public works. He was given a knighthood in 1881.

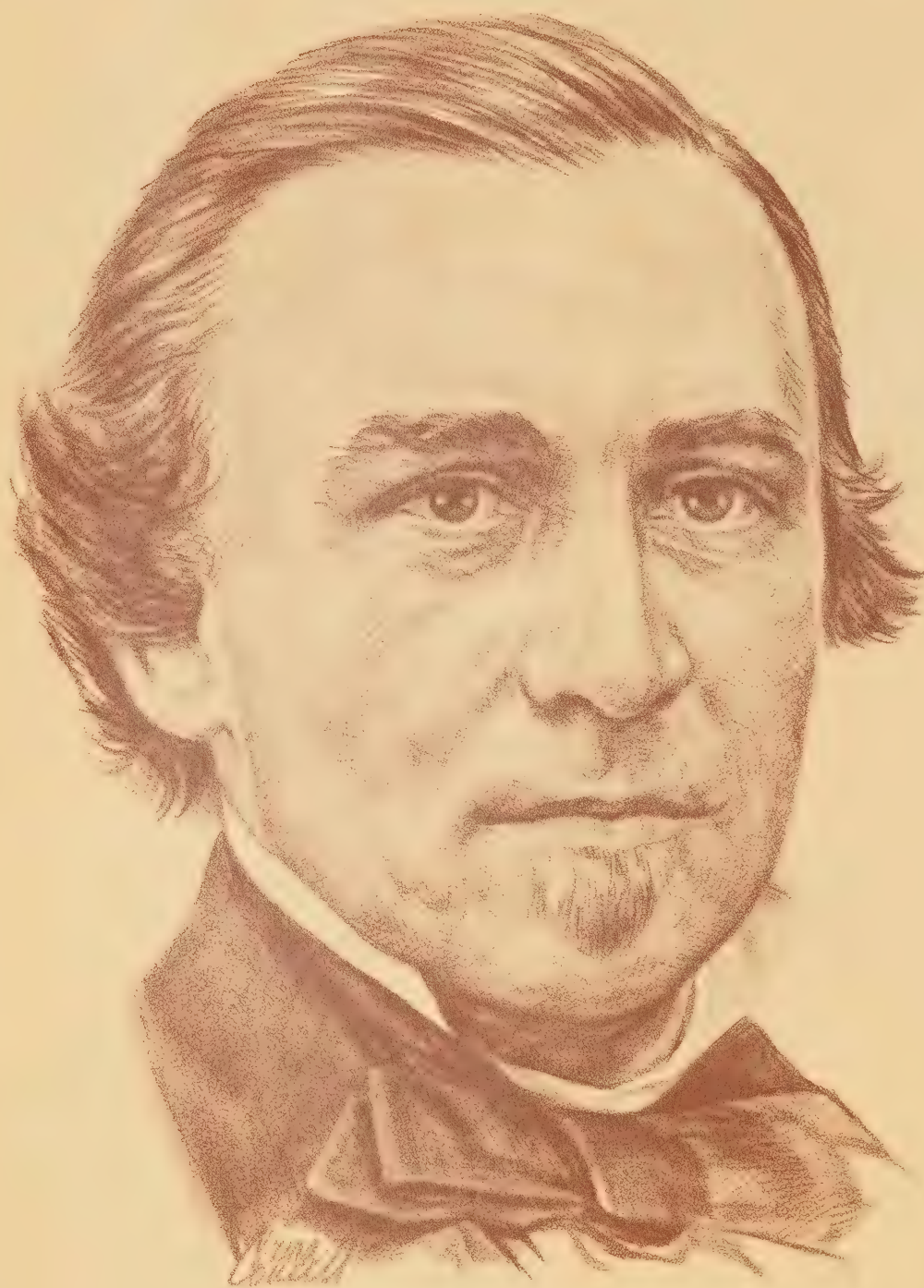
Ten years later investigation uncovered extensive corruption in Langevin's department. Langevin's personal record was clear, but being responsible for the department, he resigned from the Cabinet. In that same year Macdonald died. It fell to Langevin, senior member of the party, to make the announcement to parliament. In the course of his tribute to his late chief, Langevin was overcome with emotion and could not continue. As the leader of the opposition, young Wilfrid Laurier, remarked, Langevin's silence was more eloquent than any words he could have spoken.

Langevin died in Quebec City July 11, 1906.

Sir Hector-Louis Langevin

Un des plus jeunes parmi les 'Pères de la Confédération', Hector Langevin naquit à Québec le 25 août 1826. Il fit ses études secondaires au Petit Séminaire de Québec et son droit à Montréal, dans l'étude de Cartier. Il fut admis au barreau en 1850 et exerça sa profession à Québec. Après avoir touché au journalisme et tout en participant à la vie municipale de Québec dont il fut maire de 1858 à 1861, il fut élu député conservateur de Dorchester en 1857 et fit partie du gouvernement de coalition de juin 1864. C'est à ce titre qu'il participa aux trois conférences qui préparèrent la Confédération. Frère de deux hommes d'Église éminents dont l'un devint en 1867 le premier évêque de Rimouski, il fut un important trait d'union entre le parti conservateur et l'Église catholique et cette alliance facilita l'avènement de la Confédération.

En 1867, il entra dans le gouvernement de Macdonald et, à la mort de Cartier, en 1873, lui succéda comme chef de l'aile conservatrice canadienne-française. Il ne réussit pas complètement à se faire accepter de tous et sa carrière politique prit fin en 1891 par un scandale au ministère des Travaux publics qu'il dirigeait, scandale dont il fut toutefois personnellement exonéré. Retiré complètement de la vie publique, Sir Hector Langevin, créé chevalier en 1881, mourut à Québec le 11 juillet 1906.



Andrew Archibald Macdonald

Macdonald's family had migrated directly from Scotland in 1806. Andrew was born in Three Rivers, Prince Edward Island, February 14, 1829. After a grammar school education, strengthened by private tutoring, he went into business as a merchant and shipowner. This was the era of the sailing ship and the fleets of the Maritime Provinces ranked high in the world of commerce.

Macdonald became a member of the legislative assembly in 1853, for a five-year term. In 1863 he was elected to the legislative council, and in the following year was sent to Charlottetown and Quebec, the youngest of the 'fathers'. His personal notes on the conferences were published in the March 1920 number of the *Canadian Historical Review*.

Like other members of the Prince Edward Island delegation at Quebec, Macdonald was a vigorous critic of the federal plan proposed by the Canadians. He objected particularly to the distribution of the seats in the senate and argued strongly in favour of a larger representation of senators from the Maritime Provinces.

When Prince Edward Island backed away from confederation in 1867, Macdonald stayed on in the legislative council and shortly became a member of the executive council or cabinet. When the Island came into union in 1873, Macdonald joined the federal civil service as postmaster at Charlottetown.

In 1884 he became lieutenant governor of his native province for a five-year term. Later he was appointed to the Canadian senate, where he served until his death, in Ottawa, March 21, 1912.

Andrew Archibald Macdonald

Andrew Archibald Macdonald était le plus jeune des Pères de la Confédération. Il est né le 14 février 1829 dans l'Île du Prince-Édouard, d'une famille venue d'Écosse au début du siècle. Il se lança dans les affaires comme marchand et armateur à une époque où la marine marchande des Maritimes avait grande réputation. Membre de l'Assemblée législative de l'Île de 1853 à 1858, puis du Conseil législatif, en 1863, il participa à la Conférence de Charlottetown et à celle de Québec. Il a laissé sur cette dernière des notes personnelles qui ont été publiées en 1920 dans la première livraison de la *Canadian Historical Review*. Comme la plupart des autres représentants de l'Île du Prince-Édouard, Macdonald s'opposa aux propositions de Québec et demanda en particulier que les provinces Maritimes fussent davantage représentées au Sénat.

En 1867 Macdonald fit partie du gouvernement de l'Île demeurée en dehors de la Confédération et quand elle y entra, en 1873, il devint maître de poste à Charlottetown. En 1884, il fut nommé lieutenant-gouverneur de sa province, poste qu'il occupa pendant cinq ans. Nommé au Sénat en 1891, il mourut à Ottawa le 21 mars 1912.



Sir John A. Macdonald

John Alexander Macdonald was born of Highland parents in Glasgow, January 11, 1815. The family migrated to Kingston, Upper Canada in 1820. The father's limited success in various ventures took the family to Hay Bay, to Glenora and finally back to Kingston. Throughout, the mother insisted upon the lad's schooling. He was a practising lawyer at twenty-one.

He lived in the midst of stirring events: political discontent, rebellion, union of the Canadas with Kingston as one of the capitals. He had his first political experience in 1843, as an alderman. The next year he was elected to parliament by a large majority.

Conservative fortunes were at a low ebb. Macdonald sought to rebuild them along liberal-conservative lines: responsible government, commercial development, honest cooperation with Lower Canada. In these endeavours he was markedly successful.

But his greatest achievement was confederation itself. He was able to enlist the aid of men of diverse opinions and to guide wisely their deliberations, whether as premier of the Canadas, as leader of the Canadian delegation at Quebec, or as chairman of the London Conference.

In the selection of a federal cabinet in the face of so many competing claims, Macdonald had need of all his statecraft. It may have been with a touch of pardonable pride that, on a later visit to Province House, Charlottetown, he signed the visitors' book, 'John A. Macdonald, cabinet builder'. Without Macdonald, possibly there could have been no confederation at that time.

Confederation from sea to sea went forward through the five-year term of the new parliament and its work was approved in the election of 1872. Then followed defeat in 1873 and recovery five years later.

In 1884, on the fortieth anniversary of his entrance into parliamentary life, he was given a G.C.B. The following year he was privileged to see the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He died June 6, 1891

Sir John A. Macdonald

John Alexander Macdonald naquit le 11 janvier 1815 à Glasgow d'une famille de petits commerçants. À l'âge de cinq ans, il traversa l'Atlantique en compagnie de ses parents qui s'établirent à Kingston. Avocat en 1836, et élu député de Kingston en 1844, il parvint rapidement aux premiers rangs de la politique. Dès 1847, il fut appelé à participer au ministère qui dirigeait le Canada-Uni et ensuite, avec Cartier, il créa le parti conservateur.

Il ne fut pas toujours partisan de la Confédération; cependant, dès qu'il jugea qu'elle était nécessaire pour assurer l'avenir des colonies britanniques en Amérique du Nord, il consacra toute son énergie et son habileté à la faire triompher. Il fut l'âme des trois grandes réunions de Charlottetown, de Québec et de Londres au cours desquelles elle fut préparée. Il eut préféré une union législative, mais il se plia à la volonté de Cartier qui, à l'instar de ses compatriotes, voulait la création d'une province française nantie d'importants pouvoirs. Personnage très pittoresque et très humain, il fut à la fois un politicien habile à régler les petits problèmes de ses partisans et un politique qui comprit l'avenir d'un pays qui pouvait s'étendre de l'Atlantique au Pacifique et qu'il rêva même un jour d'appeler le Royaume du Canada.

Appelé en 1867 à occuper le poste de premier ministre du nouveau pays qui naissait, il connut une nouvelle carrière au cours de laquelle il domina la vie politique du Canada jusqu'à sa mort le 6 juin 1891.



Jonathan McCully

Jonathan McCully was born in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, in July 1809. As so many young persons without money have done, McCully went into teaching as a stepping-stone to further education. (One bright lad in his classes was Charlie Tupper.) McCully later studied law, was called to the bar and opened an office in Amherst – a town that seems to have a considerable concentration of fathers of confederation. Chandler was born there in 1800, Dickey in 1811 and Tupper in 1821.

In 1848 McCully was appointed a member of the legislative council and moved to Halifax to be near his work. He served consecutively as solicitor general, commissioner of railways, government leader. For eight years he acted as editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, the most important newspaper in the Maritime Provinces.

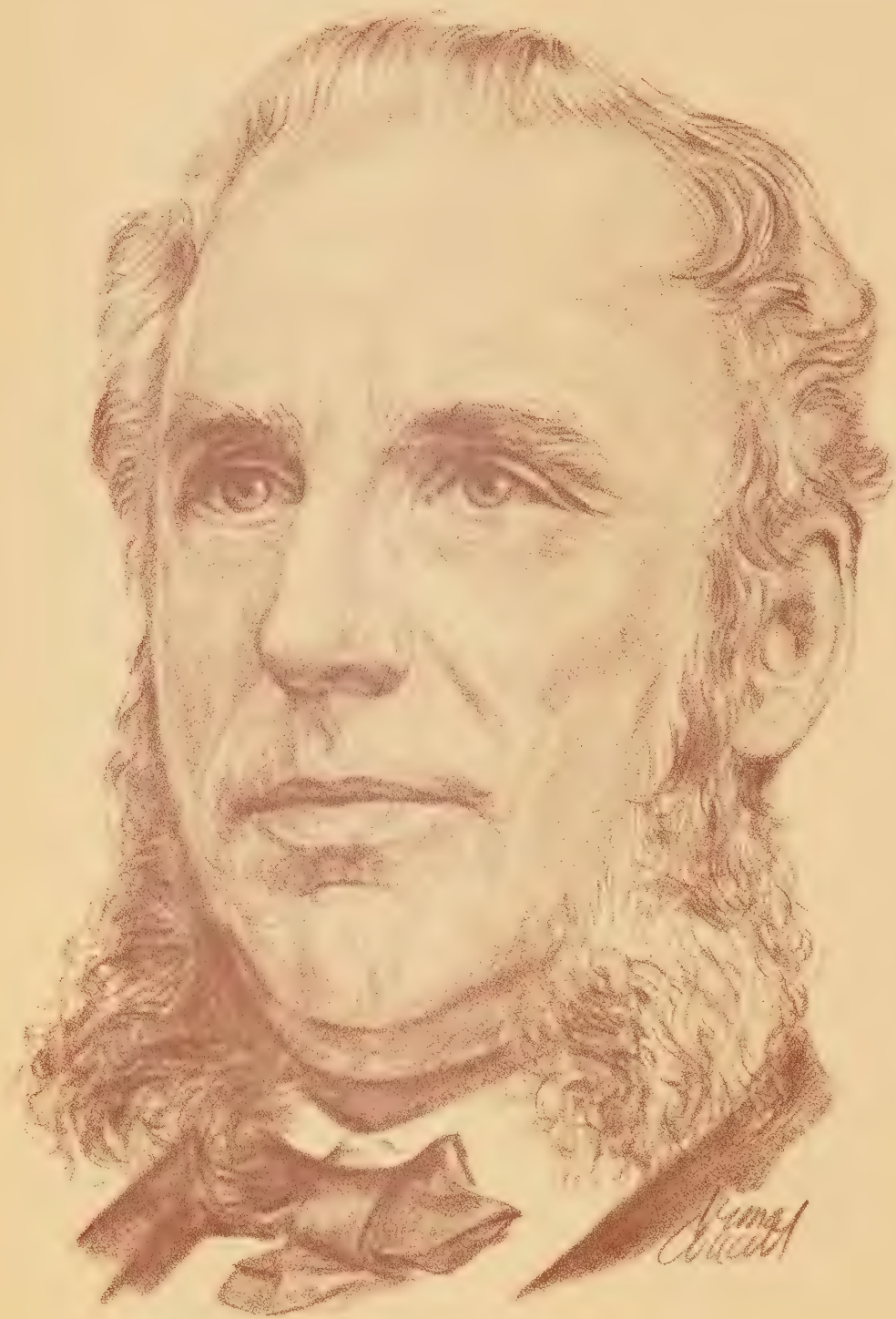
When Tupper was picking the delegates for Charlottetown he invited the leader of the opposition in the assembly, Archibald, and asked him to name a liberal team-mate. Archibald chose McCully who was at the time leader of the opposition in the legislative council.

McCully came back from Quebec more enthusiastic than ever for confederation and advocated the cause in his editorials. Suddenly, the tone of the editorials was reversed; McCully had been dismissed by the paper's anti-confederate proprietor, William Annand, who was then publishing Howe's 'Botheration Scheme' letters as editorials. McCully became editor of the *Morning Journal*, renamed by him *Unionist*.

The versatile teacher-lawyer-editor-politician was able to render good service in the three conferences and was awarded a place in the Canadian senate in 1867. In 1870, he left the senate to become a judge in the supreme court of Nova Scotia, where he served till his death on January 2, 1877.

Jonathan McCully

Né en juillet 1809 dans le comté de Cumberland, en Nouvelle-Ecosse, Jonathan McCully fut d'abord instituteur et eut comme élève Charles Tupper. Plus tard, il étudia le droit, devint avocat en 1837 et commença à exercer sa profession à Amherst, patrie de trois autres Pères de la Confédération, Chandler, Dickey et Tupper. En 1848, il fut nommé au Conseil législatif de la Nouvelle-Écosse; de 1860 à 1862, il occupa des postes ministériels et fut aussi leader du gouvernement à la Chambre haute. De 1857 à 1865, il fut rédacteur au *Morning Chronicle and Nova Scotian*, journal de William Annand. Cependant, celui-ci étant opposé à la Confédération, McCully, après la Conférence de Québec d'où il était revenu enthousiaste, se vit remplacer par Joseph Howe, adversaire du projet. Il passa à un autre journal où il continua la lutte. Il est de ceux qui assistèrent aux trois conférences de Charlottetown, Québec et Londres. En 1867 il entra au Sénat et en 1870 devint juge de la Cour suprême de la Nouvelle-Écosse, poste qu'il occupa jusqu'à sa mort à Halifax le 2 janvier 1877.



William McDougall

William McDougall

William McDougall was born near Toronto, January 25, 1822. He attended local schools and graduated from Victoria College, then in Cobourg. He became a lawyer, a member of the 'Clear Grits' and founder of that party's paper, the *North American*. When this paper was absorbed by the *Globe* McDougall became closely associated with George Brown.

Elected to the assembly of the united Canadas, he was made commissioner of crown lands and later provincial secretary. Unlike Brown, McDougall did not leave the coalition in 1865 and this marked the parting of the ways for the two men. He argued, 'We think that the work of the coalition is not done but only begun . . . I think the coalition ought not to cease until the work, begun under Mr. Brown's auspices, is ended.'

In the first parliament after union McDougall presented a resolution favouring the cession of Hudson's Bay Company lands to Canada. He and George-Etienne Cartier went to England and arranged for this transfer to take place December 1, 1869. In the fall of 1869 McDougall, named lieutenant governor of Rupert's Land, proceeded to the Red River country via the United States.

A very mixed population had developed in the Red River area: descendants of the Selkirk settlers, retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, migrants from Canada, newcomers from the United States and, outnumbering all these, a closely-knit group of Métis farmers, hunters and trappers, stoutly opposed to any change. On this latter group, McDougall's announcement of the new ownership fell like a thunderbolt.

The Métis, under Louis Riel, took up arms and blocked McDougall's entry. Frustrated, he returned to the East and resigned.

Through Donald Smith, chief commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company, Macdonald began negotiations with the Red River Settlement and these ended in Manitoba's admission to the union as a province in 1870.

McDougall lived on for many years, re-entered political life but was never so prominent again. He died May 29, 1905.

Le nom de William McDougall est resté lié à l'acquisition par le Canada des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, mais c'est aussi celui d'un Père de la Confédération. Né près de Toronto le 25 janvier 1822, il devint avocat en 1847, fonda un journal radical qui fut plus tard absorbé par le *Globe* de George Brown avec qui McDougall se lia aussi en politique. Élu en 1858 à l'Assemblée législative du Canada-Uni, il occupa quelques postes ministériels pour entrer finalement dans le cabinet de coalition de juin 1864. C'est à ce titre qu'il participa aux trois conférences d'où sortit la Confédération. Lorsque Brown quitta la coalition en décembre 1865, McDougall refusa de le suivre. Il fit même partie à titre de ministre des Travaux publics du gouvernement Macdonald en juillet 1867. Au cours de la première session, il proposa l'acquisition par le Canada des Territoires de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson et pour réaliser le marché, il se rendit à Londres avec Cartier. Nommé gouverneur des Territoires en 1869, il tenta d'aller occuper son poste à Rivière-Rouge mais en fut empêché par Louis Riel et ses Métis mécontents de n'avoir pas été consultés. Il demeura député jusqu'en 1872, siégea à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario de 1875 à 1878, revint à la Chambre des communes de 1878 à 1882, mais il passa dès lors au second plan de la vie publique. Il mourut à Ottawa le 29 mai 1905 après avoir consacré ses dernières années à la pratique du droit.



Thomas d'Arcy McGee

D'Arcy McGee was born at Carlingford, Ireland, midway between Belfast and Dublin, April 13, 1825. In 1842 widespread hardship drove him with many others to America. He had an Irishman's inclination to talk and to write, and he did both well. He went into journalism. In a few years he returned and worked on various Irish newspapers, until his connection with the 1848 rebellion forced him to flee to New York, where he again took up writing. In 1857 he was induced by Irish Roman Catholics to come to Montreal to found the *New Era*.

From journalism he moved easily into politics, representing Montreal West, and found himself working with George Brown. Personal antagonism drove them apart and McGee became a conservative. He loyally supported the British connection and denounced Fenian extremists, thereby incurring their lasting hatred.

McGee was one of the first public persons to see clearly the danger that might threaten Canada at the conclusion of the American Civil War. He toured the British Provinces, fanning, with his passionate oratory, the fires of patriotism for a great new nation, the only alternative to disaster. Similar appeals appeared in his writings – historical, political and poetical.

His efforts entitled him to a place in the first federal cabinet, but, recognizing Macdonald's problems in meeting regional, ethnic and religious demands, McGee, with Tupper, stood aside. Macdonald sent an appreciative note to McGee: 'The difficulties of adjusting representation in the cabinet from the several provinces were great and embarrassing. Your disinterested and patriotic conduct – and I speak of Tupper as well as yourself – had certainly the effect of removing those difficulties.'

Macdonald planned to make McGee commissioner of patents and so provide him with leisure for literary work. This was all cut short in the early hours of April 7, 1868, when McGee, returning from a late session, was shot down at his own door by a young Fenian sympathizer, Patrick James Whelan.

Thomas d'Arcy McGee

Les Irlandais catholiques étaient assez nombreux dans le Canada-Uni et surtout dans le Bas-Canada pour être représentés dans le gouvernement de coalition de juin 1864 et aux Conférences de Charlottetown et de Québec. Ils le furent par Thomas d'Arcy McGee, orateur éloquent, bon écrivain et peut-être le plus canadien des Pères de la Confédération. Né en Irlande le 13 avril 1825, venu aux États-Unis en 1842, retourné dans son pays pour y faire du journalisme, son activité révolutionnaire le força à revenir à New York en 1848. En 1857, les Irlandais catholiques le firent venir à Montréal pour y fonder le journal *New Era*.

D'abord libéral, et même ministre en 1862 et 1863 dans le cabinet Macdonald-Sicotte, il fut élu député en 1858; il passa ensuite au parti conservateur et fit partie de la coalition de 1864. Il comprit mieux que tout autre qu'un pays était en train de naître et il transporta son nationalisme irlandais dans ce nouveau contexte. Il aurait dû avec raison faire partie du gouvernement Macdonald, à l'aurore de la Confédération, mais il se sacrifia pour permettre au premier ministre de représenter les divers éléments du pays. Simple député à la Chambre des communes, il ne vécut que les débuts de la vie de ce pays dont il avait rêvé. Il mourut en effet le 7 avril 1868, quelques heures après avoir été frappé d'une balle tirée par un Irlandais fanatique qui lui reprochait sa tiédeur.



Peter Mitchell

Peter Mitchell was very much a New Brunswicker. He was born January 24, 1824 at Newcastle, went to its grammar school, read law and in 1848 set up a practice there. He later left the profession and was engaged in two of New Brunswick's characteristic industries – lumbering and shipbuilding.

In 1856 he entered the provincial assembly as an independent from Northumberland and in 1861 was appointed to legislative council. For five years he was a minister in the Fisher and Tilley administrations. He attended the Quebec Conference and strongly supported union. In the 1865 election the confederationists were defeated badly. Next to Tilley, Mitchell was the man who reversed the verdict in 1866.

As a businessman, he was able to meet the objections of Saint John bankers who feared the loss of business to the Canadas. He also won the support of lumbermen, fishermen, and shippers of the 'north shore' by his insistence that the proposed intercolonial railway should follow the Gulf of St. Lawrence and not the inland route. As Tilley was not back in parliament, Mitchell, a member of the legislative council, was asked to form a government with R. D. Wilmot as joint premier. Tilley became provincial secretary. With four other New Brunswick delegates, Mitchell went to London to negotiate his province's entrance into confederation.

In 1867 he was appointed to the Canadian senate and acted as minister of marine and fisheries for five years. But his independence of mind led him to resign his office and to seek a seat in the commons. At this time also he became editor and afterwards owner of the *Montreal Herald*.

The last three years of his life he acted as inspector of fisheries for the Maritime Provinces. He died October 25, 1899.

Peter Mitchell

Peter Mitchell fut avec Tilley le principal artisan de l'entrée du Nouveau-Brunswick dans la Confédération. Il était né le 4 janvier 1824 à Newcastle dans la province dont il devait devenir premier ministre. Admis au barreau en 1848, il s'intéressa aussi aux affaires. Il fut d'abord député de 1856 à 1860, puis conseiller législatif jusqu'en 1867. Membre du gouvernement de Tilley de 1858 à 1865, il participa à la Conférence de Québec. Lors de la défaite des adversaires de la Confédération en 1866, Mitchell forma un gouvernement dont fit partie Tilley. Les deux hommes préparèrent l'entrée de leur colonie dans la Confédération tout en se montrant à Londres réticents sur les compétences trop étendues que selon eux le pacte accordait au pouvoir fédéral.

En 1867 Mitchell entra au Sénat et fut ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries dans le premier gouvernement fédéral. En 1872, il quitta la Chambre haute pour se faire élire député à la Chambre des communes. Il y demeura jusqu'en 1878 puis y revint de 1882 à 1891. Il n'eut plus ensuite de portefeuilles; il devint assez indépendant et s'occupa surtout du journal *Herald* de Montréal dont il fut d'abord le rédacteur, puis ultérieurement le propriétaire. Pendant les trois dernières années de sa vie, il fut inspecteur des pêcheries pour les Maritimes. Il mourut à Montréal le 25 octobre 1899.



Sir Oliver Mowat

Oliver Mowat was born at Kingston, July 22, 1820. From his Scottish Presbyterian parents he inherited firmly-held religious convictions; he considered Christian statesmanship his vocation. He attended private schools and studied law in the office of his fellow townsman, John A. Macdonald, and was called to the bar in 1841.

In 1857 he became liberal member for Ontario South in the assembly of the Canadas and served first as provincial secretary and then as postmaster general. Somewhat reluctantly, Brown, Mowat and McDougall entered the Great Coalition on the promise that the constitutional issue would be settled. They would have preferred giving the support from outside the Government.

As a cabinet minister, Mowat was a delegate to the Quebec Conference where he was responsible for the resolution concerning the legislative powers of the provincial governments. Soon after the conference he resigned to become vice-chancellor of Upper Canada. On the resignation of Edward Blake in 1872, Mowat became premier of Ontario for the next twenty-four years. Acting also as attorney general, he introduced voting by ballot in provincial and municipal elections and extended the franchise.

Mowat was not one of the chief architects of confederation but he did much to determine the form taken by confederation in its first forty years. When he became responsible for Ontario affairs, he waged many battles for provincial rights and won most of them. In this way, Mowat was responsible, possibly more than any other, for the power acquired by the provincial legislatures to act as fully responsible bodies in matters of provincial concern.

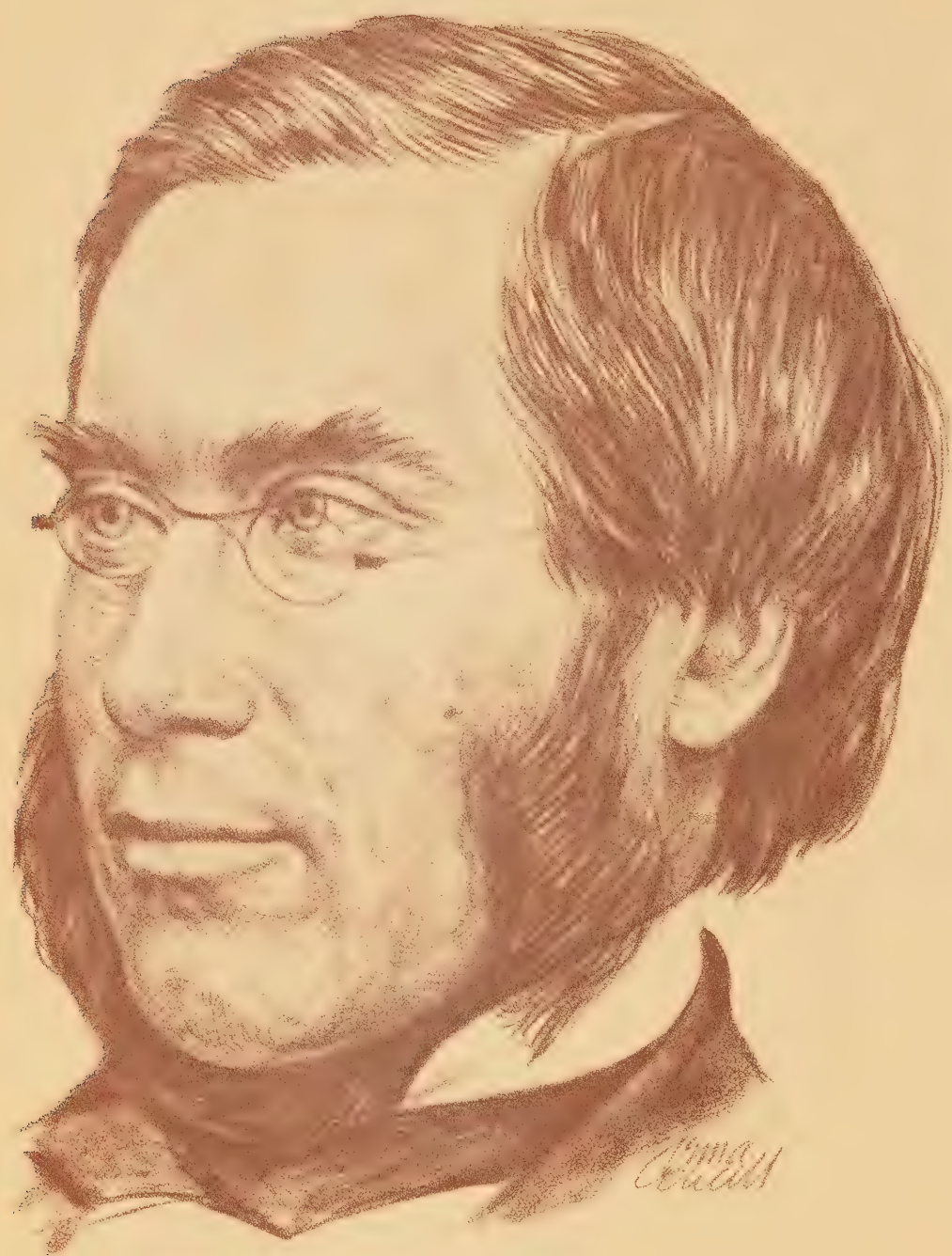
With Laurier's coming to power in 1896, Mowat, who had been made a K.C.M.G. four years before, was appointed to the senate as government leader and minister of justice. He found the work too demanding for a man of seventy-seven and retired within a year. He was given the G.C.M.G. and named lieutenant governor of Ontario. He died in Toronto six years later, April 19, 1903.

Sir Oliver Mowat

Oliver Mowat fut non seulement un Père de la Confédération du fait de sa participation à la Conférence de Québec en 1864, mais en sa qualité de premier ministre de l'Ontario, il devait plus tard contribuer au développement de l'autonomie provinciale et donner ainsi au fédéralisme canadien une nouvelle orientation. Né le 22 juillet 1820, à Kingston, il se prépara au droit dans l'étude de John A. Macdonald et fut admis au barreau en 1841. En 1851, il fut élu député libéral de la circonscription d'Ontario-Sud à l'Assemblée du Canada-Uni et fut tour à tour secrétaire provincial et ministre des Postes. Il fut avec Brown et McDougall un des trois Libéraux qui, en juin 1864, consentirent à former avec les Conservateurs le gouvernement de coalition qui engendra la Confédération.

On lui attribue dans les Résolutions de Québec la proposition établissant les compétences des provinces. A la fin de 1865, il abandonna la vie politique pour devenir juge de la Cour de chancellerie du Haut-Canada mais en 1872 il accéda au poste de premier ministre de l'Ontario qu'il devait conserver pendant les vingt-quatre ans qui suivirent. C'est à ce titre qu'il mena contre le gouvernement fédéral de John A. Macdonald des luttes politiques et juridiques qui établirent définitivement le statut des provinces.

En 1896, il entra dans le cabinet de Laurier comme ministre de la Justice et fut leader du gouvernement au Sénat. Il démissionna au bout d'un an pour devenir lieutenant-gouverneur de l'Ontario. Il mourut à Toronto le 19 avril 1903.



Edward Palmer

Edward Palmer was born in Charlottetown, September 1, 1809. He received his general education in the local schools and his legal education in his father's office. His own son became a third-generation lawyer by the same route.

Palmer spent thirty-eight years in parliamentary work; twenty-five of them as representative of Queen's County, 1835 to 1860, and thirteen as a member of the legislative council, 1860 to 1873. During these years he occupied many offices: solicitor general, attorney general, president of the council and further terms as attorney general.

He attended the Charlottetown and Quebec Conferences but, along with George Coles and A. A. Macdonald, Palmer was one of the most determined opponents of the Quebec Resolutions. Realizing that little could be done to improve the Island's representation in the House of Commons, 5 in 194, Palmer felt frustrated and resentful. He spoke of himself as the 'malcontent of the conference'.

At times he seemed prepared to drop his opposition, as when, in Toronto, he said the Island delegates 'will not hesitate to recommend to the people the great union which I hope shortly to see adopted'. But home once more, he came out squarely against union. He continued his opposition until 1873 when he and Macdonald reversed their stand and accepted the 'better terms' offered by Canada.

At this time Palmer left political life, became a county court judge for a year, and for fifteen years chief justice of the supreme court of his province. He died in office, November 4, 1889.

Edward Palmer

Edward Palmer, quoique Père de la Confédération, fut le principal adversaire du projet dans l'Île du Prince-Édouard; il naquit à Charlottetown le 1^{er} septembre 1809. Devenu avocat en 1831 après avoir été formé dans l'étude de son père, il entra dans la vie politique en 1835. Il fut député jusqu'en 1860 alors qu'on l'appela au Conseil législatif où il demeura jusqu'en 1873. Au cours de ces trente-huit années, il occupa plusieurs postes dans divers cabinets.

Il participa à la Conférence de Charlottetown et à celle de Québec. C'est au cours de cette dernière qu'il se persuada que l'Île serait quelque peu perdue dans la Confédération avec, par exemple, une représentation à la Chambre des communes de 5 députés sur 194. Il revint mécontent de la Conférence et se fit l'adversaire des propositions qui y avaient été adoptées. Cependant, en 1873, il accepta les nouvelles conditions offertes par John A. Macdonald. Il se retira alors de la vie politique, devint d'abord juge d'une cour de comté et finalement juge en chef de la Cour suprême de sa province, poste qu'il occupa jusqu'à sa mort le 4 novembre 1889.



William Henry Pope

William Henry Pope was born at Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, May 29, 1825. He was sent to England for his education, but returned to Charlottetown where he studied law in the office of Edward Palmer. He was called to the bar in 1847.

In 1859 he had the unusual experience of being named colonial secretary, though not a member of the legislature; the government was trying the experiment of having civil servants head the government departments. When he became the representative for the constituency of Belfast, on the south shore, in 1863, he was continued in that office. As a minister in Gray's conservative administration he was one of the hosts to the delegates in 1864. The elaborate luncheon given by him in his own spacious house and grounds on the outskirts of Charlottetown set the congenial tone of the gathering.

Pope was an early convert to the idea of British American union and gave vigorous support to the Quebec Resolutions in his newspaper *The Islander*. And when the government rejected confederation outright in 1866, he resigned his office in protest. He then prepared a careful article, 'The Confederation Question from the Prince Edward Island Point of View', setting forth a reasoned statement of just what union would mean for the gulf province. He never wavered in his devotion to the dream and lived to see its fulfillment.

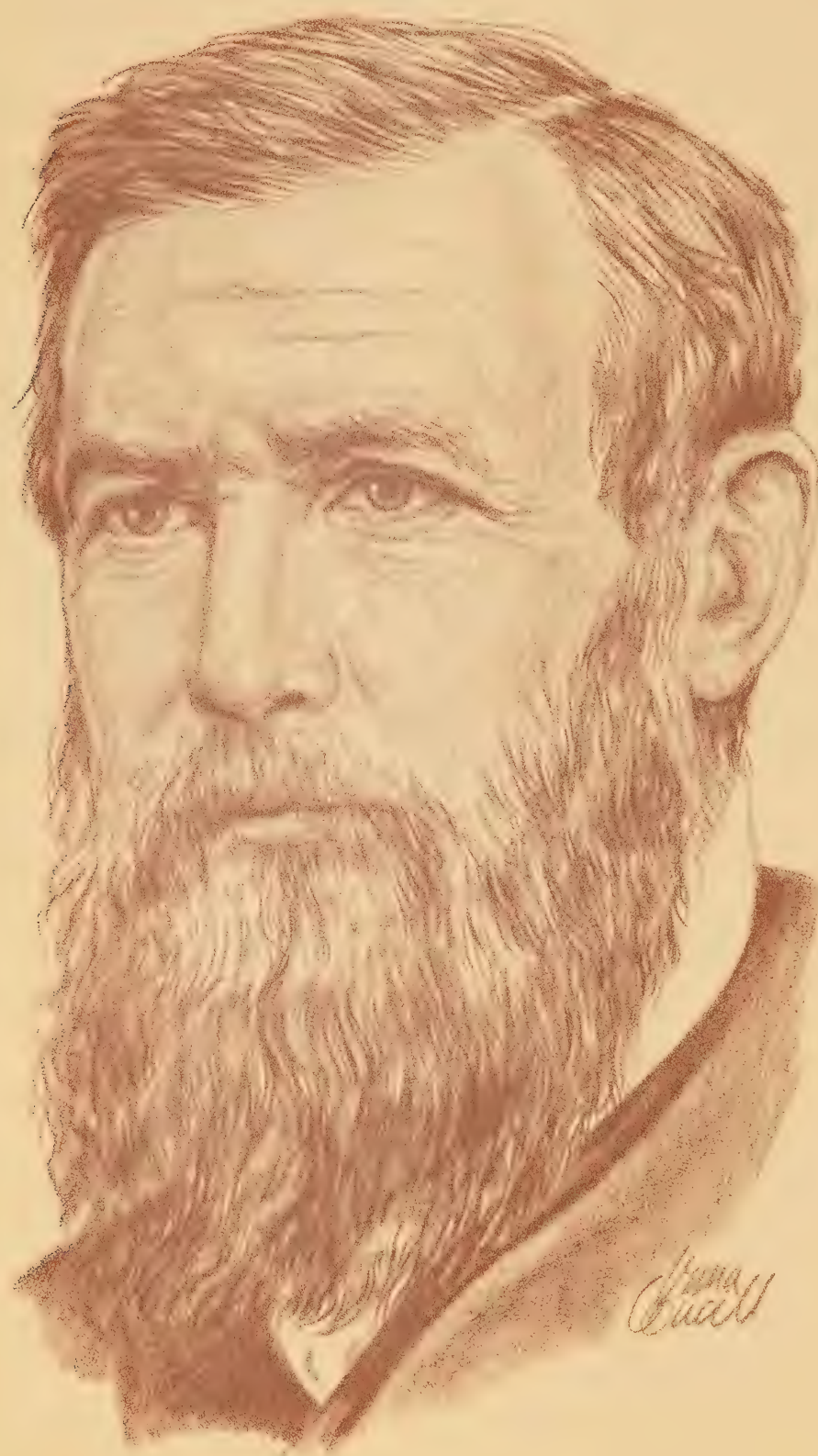
With the entry of his province into confederation in 1873 Pope resigned his seat and became judge of Prince County.

He died in Summerside, October 7, 1879. His place in history has been obscured somewhat by the name of his better-known son, Sir Joseph Pope, the close associate and library executor of Sir John A. Macdonald.

William Henry Pope

William Henry Pope est moins connu que son fils, Joseph Pope, qui fut le dernier secrétaire de John A. Macdonald et le premier des grands fonctionnaires canadiens. Cependant, il mérite d'être retenu comme l'un des plus importants Pères de la Confédération dans l'Île du Prince-Édouard. Il y était né le 29 mai 1825. Après des études en Angleterre, il se forma à la pratique du droit dans l'étude d'Edward Palmer, un autre Père de la Confédération, et fut admis au barreau en 1847. Député en 1863, il fit partie du gouvernement de Gray et à ce titre fut au début de septembre 1864 un des hôtes les plus généreux de la Conférence. Une gravure le représente seul dans une chaloupe et ramant vers le navire qui avait amené les délégués du Canada-Uni à Charlottetown, afin de leur souhaiter la bienvenue.

Il fut un de ceux qui représentèrent l'Île à la Conférence de Québec et de retour chez lui, il se fit dans son journal *The Islander* un des plus ardents défenseurs des propositions qui y avaient été adoptées. Il eut le plaisir de voir entrer l'Île dans la Confédération en 1873. Il abandonna alors son siège de député pour devenir juge. Il mourut à Summerside le 7 octobre 1879.



John William Ritchie

John William Ritchie was born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, March 26, 1808. He was brought up in a legal atmosphere; his father was the county judge. He was educated privately and became a qualified lawyer at twenty-five.

His first public office was as law clerk to the legislative council in Halifax. He later became a member of the council and was then taken into the cabinet as solicitor general.

He maintained a steady support of confederation, particularly for commercial advantages expected to follow. He felt that the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States should be the concern of all the provinces and not of the Canadas only. He acted on the Confederate Council on Commercial Treaties which met at Quebec in the autumn of 1865 to study the whole question of colonial trade. In their resolutions the council boldly suggested: that the provinces should take joint action in commercial policies, that trade missions be sent to the West Indies and to South America, and that one of their members be invited to act with the British minister in the Washington negotiations.

His work on this committee brought him into greater prominence and, partly as a result of this, he was named as a delegate to the final conference in London.

In 1867 he was appointed to the senate and three years later to the supreme court of Nova Scotia.

In 1873 Ritchie was made judge in equity in which office he served for nine years. In this period, sharing with Archibald an interest in such matters, he too became president of the Nova Scotia Historical Society.

He died in Halifax, December 28, 1890.

John William Ritchie

John William Ritchie est un des trois hommes politiques à qui, en 1927, on reconnut le titre de 'Père de la Confédération' même s'il ne participa qu'à la dernière des trois Conférences qui précédèrent la naissance de la Confédération, soit celle de Londres. Il y représentait la Nouvelle-Écosse.

Né à Annapolis, en Nouvelle-Écosse, le 26 mars 1808, fils d'un juge, il devint lui-même avocat et exerça d'abord les fonctions de greffier du Conseil législatif, où il entra par la suite. Solliciteur général de la Nouvelle-Écosse de 1864 à 1867, il n'assista pas à la Conférence de Québec, mais représenta sa colonie à une autre Conférence de Québec, celle de septembre 1865, sur la négociation des traités commerciaux. Il s'y montra très favorable à l'expansion du commerce des colonies britanniques non seulement avec les États-Unis, mais aussi avec les Antilles et même avec les pays de l'Amérique du Sud. Ce travail le mit en vedette et contribua à le faire choisir comme délégué à la Conférence de Londres.

En 1867, il entra au Sénat et, trois ans plus tard, fut nommé juge en Nouvelle-Écosse. Son goût pour l'histoire le fit élire président de la Société historique de la Nouvelle-Écosse. Il mourut le 28 décembre 1890.



Sir Ambrose Shea

Ambrose Shea was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, September 17, 1815. His father was one of the well-to-do merchants who largely controlled the affairs of the island. Ambrose grew up in the family business.

In 1848 he was elected as liberal representative of Placentia and held a seat in the assembly for nearly forty years. In 1855 he became speaker of the house and later colonial secretary. He was leader of the opposition when he was invited to the conference at Quebec.

Shea was an active delegate, especially concerned with the poverty of his countrymen, for which he hoped confederation would prove a helpful and readily acceptable prescription. But he had not taken account of the newness of the idea to Newfoundlanders and their easily aroused fears of losing their legislative independence. And he did not anticipate the opposition of his own merchant class, with their power to influence their fishermen clients. Merchants were doing quite nicely with things as they were and spoke to their customers of increased taxes, higher prices, and other dreadful economic consequences of confederation.

In the general election in the offing, the Carter-Shea coalition government feared to make confederation an issue, and the project was quietly dropped; Newfoundland's joining had to be written off for the near future at least.

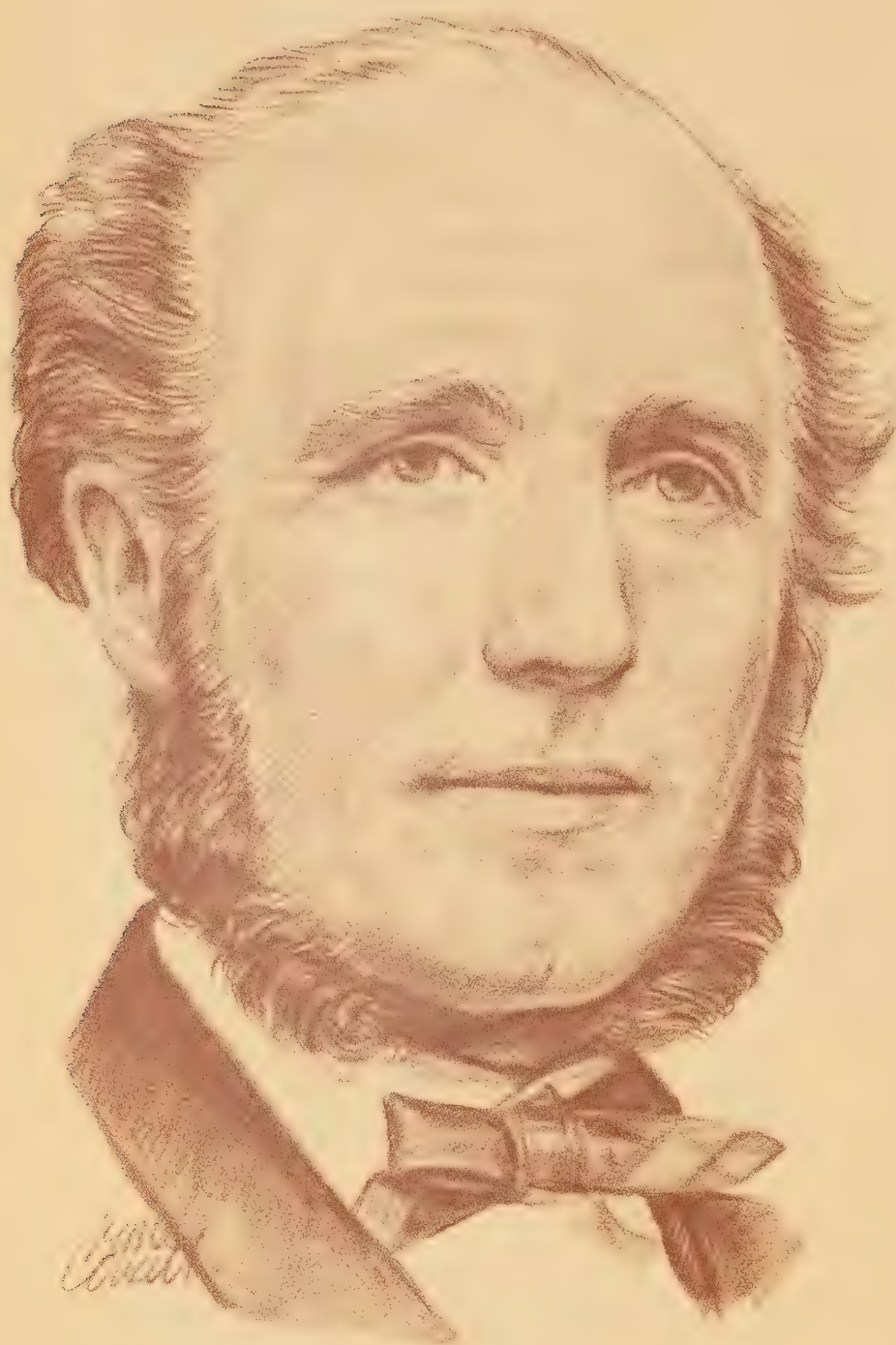
Shea's services to the colony itself were recognized in the granting of a K.C.M.G. in 1886 and in a nomination to the governorship of the island. However, this appointment was so widely opposed by the colonists that Shea was moved to the governorship of the Bahamas where he served from 1887 to 1895.

He died in London, England, July 30, 1905.

Sir Ambrose Shea

Ambrose Shea naquit à Saint-Jean de Terre-Neuve le 17 septembre 1815. Il était fils d'un des riches marchands qui avaient en main le commerce de l'île et il entra de bonne heure dans l'entreprise familiale. En 1848, il fut élu député libéral à l'Assemblée législative et y représenta la circonscription de Placentia pendant près de quarante ans. Il fut tour à tour orateur de la Chambre et secrétaire de la colonie. Il était chef de l'opposition quand en octobre 1864 il se rendit à la Conférence de Québec avec Carter qui, quoique orateur, passait pour représenter le parti au pouvoir.

Il fut plutôt favorable au projet conçu à Québec dans l'espoir que la Confédération aiderait Terre-Neuve à sortir de sa pauvreté, mais la plupart de ses concitoyens peu au courant de la question et fiers de leur indépendance ne partagèrent pas ses vues. Il eut en particulier à faire face à l'opposition des gens de son propre milieu, les marchands qui étaient désireux de conserver leur hégémonie et effrayèrent la population en exagérant la hausse des prix et des impôts qu'apporterait la Confédération. Aux élections de 1869, où il fit la lutte en coalition avec Carter, l'idée de la Confédération fut définitivement mise de côté. En 1886, Shea fut nommé gouverneur de l'île, mais ses concitoyens n'en voulurent point et on dut le nommer gouverneur aux Bahamas, où il exerça ses fonctions de 1887 à 1895. Il mourut à Londres le 30 juillet 1905.



William Henry Steeves

William Henry Steeves was born at Hillsborough, on the Petitcodiac River in New Brunswick, May 20, 1814. His family were lumbermen and shipbuilders and young William grew up in the Steeves Brothers business. He and Mitchell would be able to understand each other.

In 1846 he became liberal member in the legislative assembly for Albert County and held the seat for a five-year term. He was then appointed to the legislative council and named a member of the executive, first as surveyor general for a year and then as minister of public works for eight years.

Railways were very much in the minds of the people of New Brunswick at this time, and Steeves was very much in the centre of the movement. He was one of several men who were interested in an intercolonial railroad, quite apart from confederation. Steeves, with other Maritimers, met with Canadians in Quebec in 1862 to discuss the matter and the related question of free trade among the provinces. Probably because of this businessman's approach to problems, Steeves was named as one of New Brunswick's delegates to the conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.

He did not take an outstanding part in the discussions but gave the union movement his steady support. Being a member of the legislative council, he did not lose his seat as did all the New Brunswick delegates who were members of the assembly.

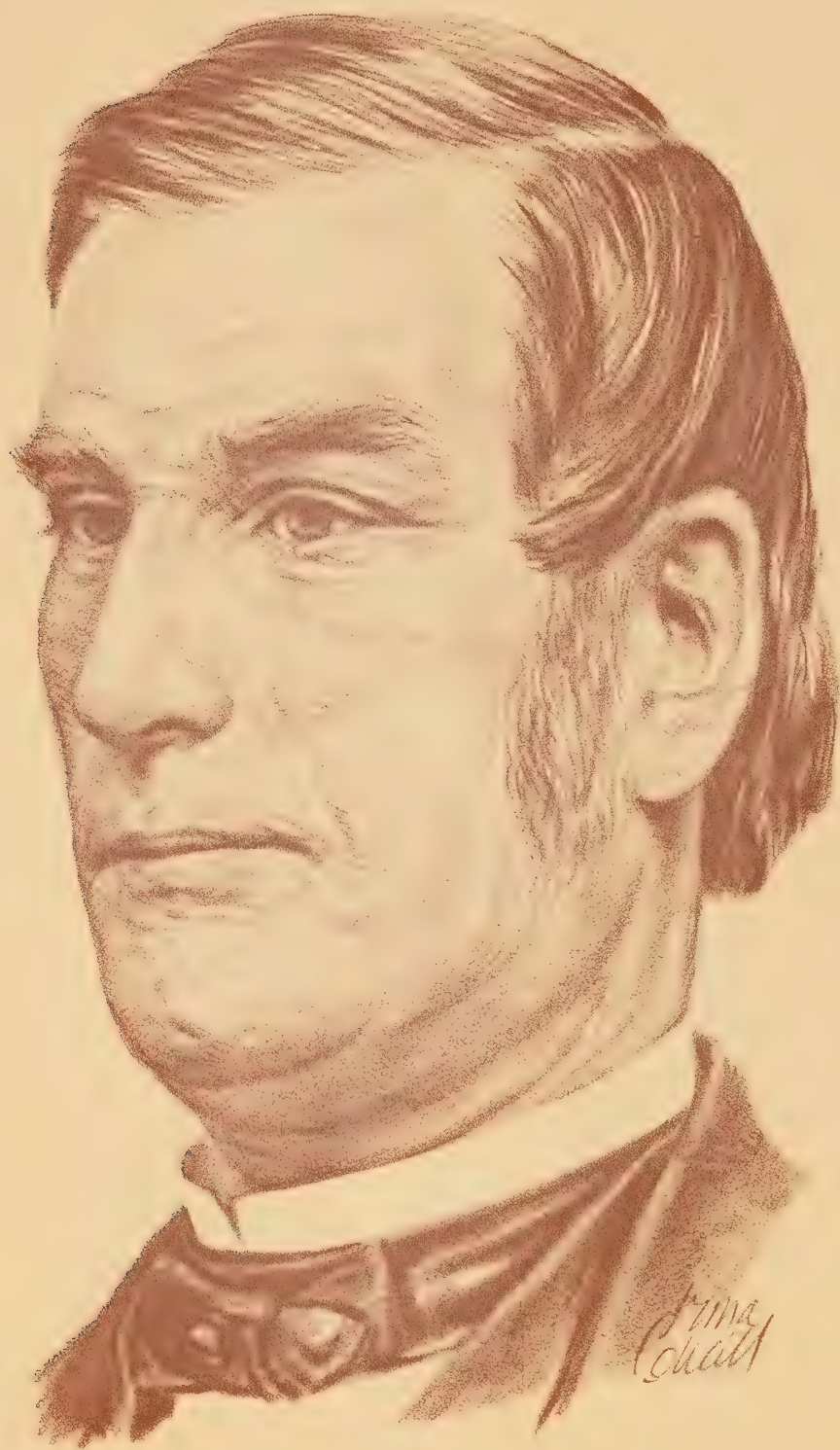
On the completion of confederation, Steeves was chosen as a representative of New Brunswick in the senate, along with Peter Mitchell.

He died at Saint John, December 9, 1873.

William Henry Steeves

Il fut l'un des quelques hommes d'affaires qui participèrent à la naissance de la Confédération. Né à Hillsborough, dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, le 20 mai 1814, il entra tôt dans l'entreprise familiale de construction maritime et de commerce de bois. De 1846 à 1851, il siégea d'abord comme libéral à l'Assemblée législative de sa colonie, puis fut nommé au Conseil législatif où il demeura jusqu'en 1867. Il occupa quelques postes ministériels dont celui de commissaire aux travaux publics. Profondément intéressé à la construction de chemins de fer, il participa, en 1862, à la Conférence de Québec où fut discuté le projet de l'*Intercolonial*. Il était à Charlottetown et à Québec, en 1864, et même s'il ne semble pas avoir pris une part intense aux délibérations, il demeura un loyal partisan de la Confédération. En sa qualité de conseiller législatif, il n'eut pas comme les délégués-députés à défendre ses idées devant le peuple en 1865.

En juillet 1867, il fut appelé à siéger au Sénat et il mourut à Saint-Jean (N.-B.) le 9 décembre 1873.



Sir Etienne-Paschal Taché

Etienne Taché was born September 5, 1795, at St. Thomas de Montmagny. His family was descended from the explorer, Louis Jolliet. He took his schooling in the seminary at Quebec and, while still in his teens, enlisted in the militia and fought in the War of 1812. He then studied medicine and set up practice in his home town, where he was looked up to as a dignified country gentleman.

From 1841 to 1846 he represented L'Islet in the legislative assembly of the united Canadas. From 1846 to 1848, with the rank of colonel, he was in charge of the Lower Canada militia. Appointed to the legislative council, he was made a member of the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration, acting in turn as commissioner of public works, receiver general, speaker of the house.

In 1856 he became first minister of the Taché-Macdonald administration, but usually deferred to Macdonald as the leader from the legislative assembly. Because of ill-health, he resigned after only one year in office. For his services he was knighted shortly afterwards and made an honorary colonel of the British Army and aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria. It was on this occasion that he remarked, '... the last shot in the maintenance of British rule will be fired by a French Canadian.'

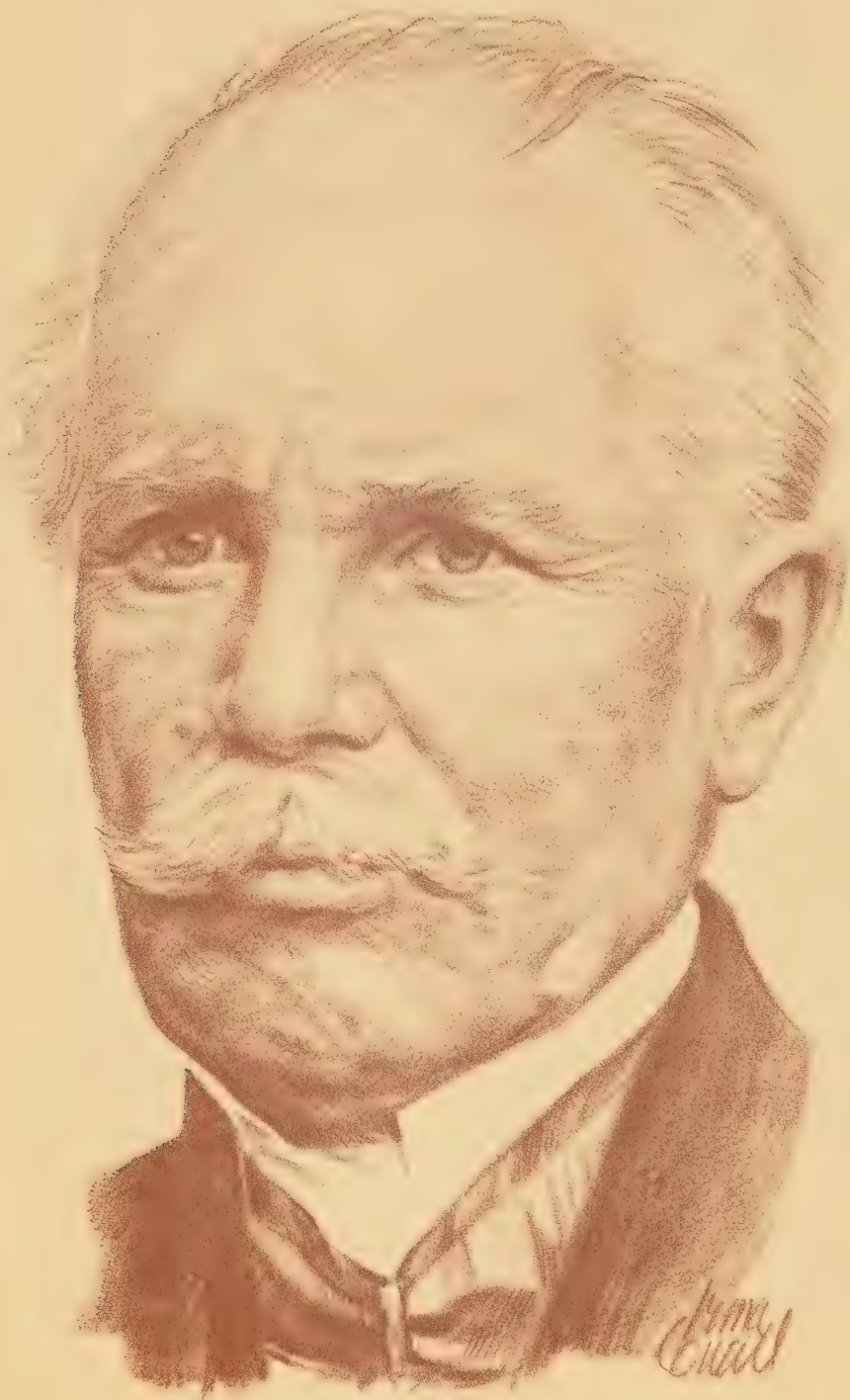
In 1864, because of his impartiality and high-mindedness, he was called out of retirement to give leadership in the desperate political situation prevailing. As the first minister of the host province, Taché was chosen to preside at the meetings of the Quebec Conference.

Taché's death July 30, 1865 necessitated a new coalition. As Brown could not bring himself to serve under either Macdonald or Cartier, a less prominent leader was chosen, Sir Narcisse Belleau.

Sir Étienne-Paschal Taché

Né le 5 septembre 1795 à Saint-Thomas-de-Montmagny, descendant de l'explorateur Louis Jolliet, il se battit contre les Américains pendant la guerre de 1812. Il étudia ensuite la médecine, à Québec et à Philadelphie, et revint exercer sa profession dans sa paroisse natale. Choisi député de l'Islet en 1841, lors des premières élections de l'Union, il poursuivit une heureuse carrière politique, qu'il interrompit, de 1846 à 1848, pour diriger la milice du Bas-Canada, et qui, en 1856, le porta à la tête du gouvernement aux côtés de John A. Macdonald. En 1857, il se retira de la politique active tout en demeurant conseiller législatif. Très loyal envers la Couronne britannique, il fut des plus heureux, en 1858, d'être investi chevalier par la reine Victoria elle-même, au château de Windsor.

Après être sorti de sa retraite, en mars 1864, pour devenir d'abord premier ministre théorique d'un gouvernement conservateur dont Macdonald et Cartier étaient les chefs réels, il fut placé en juin comme une sorte de patriarche autour duquel devait se faire l'unanimité, à la tête du gouvernement de coalition qui devait réaliser la Confédération. C'est à ce titre qu'en octobre 1864, il présida la Conférence de Québec, rôle qu'il remplit avec habileté, à la satisfaction de tous, mais qui ruina sa santé déjà chancelante. Il ne devait pas voir la naissance du régime pour lequel il s'était sacrifié, puisqu'il mourut le 30 juillet 1865.



Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley

Samuel Leonard Tilley was born of Loyalist parentage at Gagetown, New Brunswick, May 8, 1818. He received some education at the local grammar school but left when he was thirteen for the big city, Saint John, and worked for seven years in a drug store. He joined the Young Men's Debating Society and developed his natural ability in public speaking. At twenty, he acquired his own very profitable medical supply business.

He got into politics without trying; his backers took the matter in hand. He became provincial secretary and as a teetotaler and prohibitionist had an act passed that might have wrecked his career. From this experience he learned to respect public feeling and did much useful work in railway building, political reform, and education.

As premier and provincial secretary, he was chief delegate to the conferences on confederation – a proposal inherently distasteful to many people in New Brunswick. With the term of parliament ending in 1865, Tilley considered it fatal to try to push through the scheme in the last few months of the session; so he agreed to put the question to the electors. The anti-confederates won three to one; all three assembly delegates to the conferences, Tilley, Gray and Fisher, were defeated; the union seemed a lost cause.

In 1866 external pressures and internal divisions brought a distinct reversal in favour of union and Tilley was returned to power. New Brunswick joined Nova Scotia in asking for another conference – a final one in London.

In the new Canada, Tilley was minister of customs and then minister of finance, but resigned in 1873 to become lieutenant governor of New Brunswick. He re-entered parliament in 1878, and as minister of finance, introduced the National Policy in the budget speech of 1879, and received a knighthood.

In 1885, because of failing health, he left active political life and became lieutenant governor again. In broken health, he retired in 1893 and died in Saint John, June 25, 1896. His great strength lay in the courage with which he held his course, facing confidently the storm of shorter-sighted opposition.

Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley

C'est à Leonard Tilley qu'on doit en grande partie l'entrée importante mais combien difficile du Nouveau-Brunswick dans la Confédération. Né dans cette province, à Gagetown, le 8 mai 1818, de parents d'origine loyaliste, il trouva après de brèves études un emploi de commis dans une pharmacie à Saint-Jean. Il devait bientôt acquérir sa propre entreprise. Formé à l'éloquence dans une société de débats, il fut élu député en 1850, et devint ministre en 1854. Abstème militant, il fit adopter une loi d'interdiction des boissons alcooliques, ce qui lui créa des ennemis. A la tête du gouvernement qu'il dirigea de 1861 à 1867, il opéra plusieurs réformes dans l'administration et l'éducation.

A Charlottetown et à Québec, il fut partisan de la Confédération mais aux élections tenues en mars 1865, il fut battu et sembla désapprouvé par la majorité des électeurs. De nouvelles élections le reportèrent au pouvoir en 1866 et il put alors participer à la phase finale de l'avènement de la Confédération, soit la Conférence de Londres.

Dans le premier cabinet canadien, Tilley fut ministre des Douanes, puis des Finances et en 1873 devint lieutenant-gouverneur du Nouveau-Brunswick. Il revint dans la politique fédérale en 1878 à titre de ministre des Finances. En 1885, il fut de nouveau lieutenant-gouverneur de sa province, poste qu'il occupa jusqu'à sa retraite de la vie publique en 1893. Il mourut à Saint-Jean le 25 juin 1896.



Sir Charles Tupper

The original Tupper family came from England to Connecticut in 1635. A century later, Charles' grandfather moved to Nova Scotia. Charles was born July 2, 1821 at Amherst, the birthplace also of Chandler and Dickey. He was educated at Wolfville, went to the University of Edinburgh for his degree in medicine and took up practice in his native town in 1843.

In 1855 young Dr. Tupper had the audacity to run against the able, experienced and popular leader of the reform party, Joseph Howe – and beat him. He was given the portfolio of provincial secretary. His purposeful energy carried him to the premiership when Johnson, the premier, was made a judge in 1863. He proposed a legislative union of the Maritime Provinces a few weeks before Brown presented his resolution on the federal union of the British American provinces. He was chief delegate for Nova Scotia at all the conferences.

The people of Nova Scotia did not take kindly to the Quebec scheme. Howe and other anti-confederates filled their minds with fears of the unknown: direct taxes, beggarly subsidies, outside interference and loss of the British connection. The tide was strong against union.

Tupper knew that he dared not submit the scheme for legislative approval. He stalled for time, even dragged in the dead issue of union in the Maritimes. In due course the tide turned; the possibility of American attack, the threat of Fenian raids, the cancellation of the Reciprocity Treaty were all factors in convincing most men that some kind of union was a necessity.

In the first Canadian parliament, Tupper suggested that he and McGee should solve Macdonald's problems regarding the cabinet by stepping aside. He later occupied various offices: inland revenue, customs, public works, railways and canals.

In 1883 he was appointed High Commissioner of Canada in London and, with the exception of a year as minister of finance, occupied that post till 1896. He then became secretary of state in the Canadian commons for three months and prime minister until the government was defeated in June. For four years he led the opposition and then retired.

His patriotism, courage and patience entitled him to a place of high honour. He was knighted in 1879 and made a baronet in 1888. Last of the 'fathers', he died in Kent, England, October 30, 1915.

Sir Charles Tupper

Dernier survivant des Pères de la Confédération, Charles Tupper fut l'âme du projet en Nouvelle-Écosse. Né dans cette province, à Amherst, le 2 juillet 1821, il poursuivit ses études médicales à Édimbourg et commença à exercer sa profession dans sa ville natale, en 1843. En 1855, jeune médecin, il eut l'audace de se présenter aux élections contre le chef réformiste, Joseph Howe, et réussit à le battre. Secrétaire provincial en 1856 dans le gouvernement conservateur de Johnson, il devint premier ministre en 1863. Il proposa d'abord une union législative des provinces Maritimes, mais dès la Conférence de Charlottetown, il devint favorable à une Confédération de toutes les colonies britanniques. Il contribua à la rédaction des propositions de Québec, mais face aux craintes de la majorité des habitants de sa colonie, il crut qu'il ne devait même pas tenter de les faire approuver par la Législature. Il réussit toutefois à ce qu'une délégation dont il était le chef fût envoyée à Londres pour y discuter de la rédaction finale du projet avec les représentants du Canada-Uni et du Nouveau-Brunswick. La Nouvelle-Écosse entra avec réticence dans le nouvel État, et Joseph Howe, revenu dans la vie politique après une absence de quelques années, fit élire aux premières élections fédérales une grande majorité d'adversaires de la Confédération, mais en quelques années, Tupper triompha de son adversaire pour connaître une longue carrière qui le fit quelque temps premier ministre du Canada. Il mourut en Angleterre le 30 octobre 1915.



Edward Whelan

Edward Whelan was born of Roman Catholic parents in Mayo County in western Ireland in 1824, and was brought with the family to Halifax at twelve years of age. While still a lad he entered the employ of Joseph Howe to learn the printing trade. Howe must have seen some promise in his young apprentice; he advised him to read widely and to practice public speaking. On his own part, Whelan must have had a fair share of ambition; at nineteen, with Howe's encouragement, he moved to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and started a reform newspaper of his own, *The Palladium*.

In his paper he attacked the absentee property owners, charging them with vicious greediness. He received wide support in every way but financially. His followers were the people without much money. His paper went bankrupt and he was reduced to accepting the editorship of his hated rival, *The Morning News*.

At twenty-two years of age, he was elected to the provincial legislature from King's County. In a fresh venture a year later, he founded *The Examiner* and used its columns to join the fight being waged by George Coles for responsible government. He was so outspoken that he found himself frequently being sued for libel. The victory was finally won in 1851.

In that year of good fortune he entered the executive council or cabinet and also became the Queen's printer, a natural appointment.

He was a delegate to the Quebec Conference and sent home to his paper lively accounts of the discussions, the parties and the tours. In 1865 he published the story of the two conferences: *The Union of the British Provinces*.

He held King's County until 1867, and remained a strong supporter of confederation to the end. He was disappointed and dismayed when the electors who had sustained him for twenty years turned against him. He died December 10 of the same year.

Edward Whelan

À Edward Whelan, de l'Île du Prince-Édouard, journaliste, on doit une bonne partie des renseignements disponibles sur les Conférences de Charlottetown et de Québec qui furent tenues à huis clos. Né de parents catholiques, dans l'Ouest de l'Irlande, en 1824, Whelan arriva avec sa famille à Halifax alors qu'il n'avait que douze ans. Trop jeune encore pour apprendre le métier d'imprimeur, il fut d'abord à l'emploi de Joseph Howe qui l'encouragea à lire et à s'habituer à parler en public. En 1842, Whelan se rendit à Charlottetown où il fonda un journal réformiste, *The Palladium*. Il se livra à de violentes attaques contre les grands propriétaires absents de l'Île qu'il accusa de cupidité. Le peuple l'approuva, mais Whelan manqua d'argent, fit faillite et se vit obligé d'accepter la rédaction du journal adverse, *The Morning News*. Élu député en 1846 à l'Assemblée législative de l'Île, il fonda un autre journal *The Examiner* dans lequel il lutta avec George Coles en faveur de la responsabilité ministérielle qui fut reconnue en 1851. La même année, il entra dans le Cabinet et devint aussi imprimeur de la Reine. En 1858, il fut appelé au Conseil législatif.

Après avoir été témoin de la Conférence de Charlottetown, il fit partie de la délégation de l'Île à la Conférence de Québec. Il en profita pour envoyer régulièrement à son journal le récit des événements dont il était témoin et, en 1865, il publia le compte rendu des deux conférences. Il resta fidèle au projet de la Confédération jusqu'à sa mort survenue le 10 décembre 1867.



Robert Duncan Wilmot

Robert Wilmot, a member of a prominent New Brunswick family, was born in Fredericton on October 16, 1809. He was educated in Saint John and went into the lumbering and shipping business, as did Steeves and Mitchell later.

In 1840 he became interested in liberal ideas and was elected to the legislature in 1846. Not a confirmed party man, he accepted office in the conservative cabinet as surveyor general in 1851 and as provincial secretary in 1856.

Wilmot became an anti-confederate after studying the Quebec Resolutions. Many New Brunswick anti-confederates were pretty well unionist at heart, but opposed the Quebec scheme because, as Smith and others held, it gave too much power to the central government, or, as Wilmot and others contended, it left government too weak.

These strange bedfellows, Smith and Wilmot, headed the anti-confederate government formed after the overthrow of the Tilley administration in 1865. As might be expected, it proved to be a very contentious and ineffective administration.

Wilmot was a member of The Confederate Council on Commercial Treaties, embracing all the provinces. From his observations while attending a meeting of the council at Quebec, he became convinced that Canada East would never accept legislative union; if there was to be a union at all, it would have to be a federal union as planned at Quebec.

Wilmot resigned from the Smith-Wilmot administration in March, 1866, and with Mitchell formed a confederate government when Smith resigned one month later. He also became a new member among the confederation delegates to the London meeting.

In the formation of the government of Canada, Wilmot was given a seat in the senate. In 1878 he became speaker of the senate and minister without portfolio in Macdonald's reconstructed administration.

In 1880 he resigned his seat in the senate to become lieutenant governor of his home province. He died February 12, 1891.

Robert Duncan Wilmot

Ce Père de la Confédération n'assista qu'à la Conférence de Londres pour y représenter le Nouveau-Brunswick. Il était né à Fredericton, le 16 octobre 1809. Il entra jeune dans les affaires, soit dans le transport maritime et pendant quelques années vécut à Liverpool, en Angleterre. Revenu au Nouveau-Brunswick en 1840, il se fit élire, six ans plus tard, à l'Assemblée législative où il siégea jusqu'en 1861. Il se vit confier alors plusieurs portefeuilles. Opposé à la Confédération, il fut même en 1865 membre du gouvernement d'Albert J. Smith qui avait réussi à se faire élire en luttant contre le projet conçu à la Conférence de Québec. Ayant représenté sa colonie à une autre Conférence de Québec, celle de septembre 1865 sur la négociation des traités commerciaux, Wilmot semble s'y être converti à l'idée d'un système fédératif. Quoi qu'il en soit, aux élections de 1866, il se fit élire comme partisan de la Confédération et devint ministre sans portefeuille dans le gouvernement de Peter Mitchell. Il fut envoyé à Londres en 1866 et, à la naissance de la Confédération, devint sénateur. En 1878, comme ministre sans portefeuille, il entra dans le gouvernement de Macdonald tout en assumant la présidence du Sénat. En 1880 il fut nommé lieutenant-gouverneur du Nouveau-Brunswick, fonction qu'il exerça pendant cinq ans. Il mourut le 11 février 1891.



Governors General

The Governor General and Commander-in-Chief in Canada is the personal representative of the Sovereign. Our Sovereign is the Sovereign of the United Kingdom and of other member nations of the Commonwealth.

Our Governor General is appointed by the Sovereign on the recommendation of the Canadian government in power, when a new appointment is necessary. The purpose of the office is obvious in the fact that our Sovereign resides elsewhere. In Ottawa the Governor General acts in the Sovereign's stead.

In simple fact the Governor General does just what he is told to do by the Prime Minister of the day, just as the Sovereign in London depends entirely on the advice of the politicians in power at Westminster.

It is also a fact to be immediately noted that up to the present, our Governors General have been people of great knowledge and experience in diplomacy and politics, in war or in business.

Thus, while obliged to take their advice and instructions from the government of the day, through the Prime Minister, they have always been a source of good advice and guidance to every government leader no matter how astute that official might have been.

In 1926, it was ruled beyond question that they should act only on the advice of the Sovereign's Canadian Ministry and since then, the Governor General has had no dealings with the British Government. He is the channel for communications between the Prime Minister and the Throne, and his relations are solely with the Sovereign.

Normal tenure of office is about five years, but extensions of a year or two are frequent. The first pre Confederation Governor, Samuel de Champlain, held office 27 years. The shortest tenure was that of Lord Durham in 1838 – a total of five months. He resigned in a quarrel with his home government but left a lasting and significant document, the Durham Report, which brought union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1840-41 and nourished the seeds that brought the larger union in 1867.

The Governor General opens Parliament in the name of the Sovereign, dissolves it when this becomes advisable and signs all Orders-in-Council. In a public ceremony in The Senate Chamber, he gives Royal Assent to bills passed in Parliament, signs commissions and high appointments, and is a confidant and advisor to the Prime Minister of the day. He is also the official host to visiting heads of state and even lesser dignitaries.

The first 17 Governors General since Confederation were peers. Eight English, five Irish and four Scots. The last three have been Canadian commoners.

We are presenting here brief biographies of the Confederation Governors General. It will be seen that they were all men of exceptionally high calibre from every viewpoint. Space permits only a brief reference to themselves and the events they helped shape in Canada.

Lack of space also prevents much reference to the galaxy of great personages who were the 39 pre-confederation governors, from Samuel de Champlain (1608) to Viscount Monck (1861). They were bold, daring and adventurous men who left comfortable lives in France or Britain for the certain hardships and dangers of the new world.

Viscount Monck was Governor and an ardent supporter through the last drive that resulted in Confederation and he might well be included among the Fathers.

The Governor General and his lady are entitled to 'Excellency'. The Governor General may NOT enter the House of Commons but goes to the Senate for formal occasions such as the Opening of Parliament and giving Royal Assent.

Les gouverneurs généraux

Au Canada, contrairement à ce qui existe aux États-Unis où le président est à la fois chef théorique et chef réel de l'État, le pouvoir exécutif s'incarne dans deux personnages, le gouverneur général et le premier ministre. On peut faire remonter les origines de la première fonction à Samuel de Champlain, gouverneur de la Nouvelle-France, au début du dix-septième siècle, à qui succédèrent d'autres représentants des rois de France et, après 1760, des représentants des souverains d'Angleterre. Ces gouverneurs avaient des pouvoirs réels qui diminuèrent au dix-neuvième siècle lorsque fut admise la responsabilité ministérielle. Au moment de la naissance de la Confédération, il était assez généralement convenu en matière constitutionnelle que le gouverneur, comme la Reine, se devait de suivre les avis de ses ministres responsables à la Chambre basse. Cependant, il demeurait encore le représentant du gouvernement de Londres et, en politique extérieure surtout, il pouvait croire qu'il n'était pas obligé de traduire la pensée de ses ministres canadiens. Le statut international du Canada s'étant précisé à la suite de la guerre de 1914 et à l'occasion de la crise constitutionnelle de 1926, il fut officiellement reconnu que le gouverneur était le représentant personnel du souverain et qu'en vertu des conventions, il n'obéissait qu'à ses conseillers canadiens. Par surcroît, en 1947, il fut statué par lettres patentes que le gouverneur général pouvait exécuter pour le Canada tout acte royal.

Aujourd'hui, le gouverneur général est donc devenu en quelque sorte un souverain, nommé habituellement pour cinq ans et qui, comme la Reine, règne sans gouverner véritablement. C'est en son nom que s'accomplissent une foule d'actes officiels, mais, derrière lui, le pouvoir réel appartient au premier ministre et aux membres de son cabinet. Il ouvre les sessions du Parlement dans la salle du Sénat; il sanctionne les projets; il délivre des proclamations et des arrêtés et il peut jouer auprès des hommes politiques le rôle de conseiller discret. Il est l'hôte officiel du Canada, il visite le pays, donne à tous des conseils et se doit d'éviter dans tous les domaines, et surtout en politique, des paroles compromettantes.

Depuis la Confédération, le Canada a eu vingt gouverneurs. Les dix-sept premiers venaient de Grande-Bretagne et étaient tous pairs, soit huit d'Angleterre, cinq d'Irlande et deux d'Écosse. Depuis 1952, le gouverneur est d'origine canadienne et n'a aucun titre de noblesse.

Le gouverneur général et son épouse habitent Rideau Hall à Ottawa; une vieille tradition veut qu'ils passent aussi chaque année, à l'automne, quelques semaines à la Citadelle de Québec. On les désigne sous le titre d'Excellences et le gouverneur lui-même, étant habituellement membre du Conseil Privé de Grande-Bretagne, est aussi 'Très honorable'.

Viscount Monck (1867-1868)

Viscount Monck was the first Governor General after Confederation, and might properly be called a Father of Confederation.

He had been Governor of the old Canada since 1861 and worked closely with The Fathers. Canadian historian W. L. Morton called him a 'grave, persistent architect of Confederation'.

Sir Charles Stanley, fourth Viscount Monck, was born October 10, 1819, at Templemore, Tipperary, Ireland, and was educated in law at Trinity College, Dublin.

Barred, as Irish peers were, from a seat in the House of Lords, he won a House of Commons seat in Portsmouth in 1852, and later became Lord of the Treasury.

In 1861, Queen Victoria appointed Monck as 'Our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over . . . all our provinces in North America and of the Island of Prince Edward'.

He did everything possible to further the aspirations of the Confederationists. His term normally would have expired in 1866, but he wanted to see the new Dominion established and the Queen extended his tenure.

Thus Monck was sworn in on Parliament Hill in Ottawa, July 1, 1867, as Canada's first Governor-General. His first official duty was to inform Sir John A. Macdonald that the Queen had made him a Knight of the Bath, and his ministerial associates Commanders of the Bath, and that Sir John was to form a government.

Since 1866, Canada's capital had been in Ottawa and the Governor-General lived in Rideau Hall down river from his office on Parliament Hill. In the summer, Monck would make the journey to his office by long-boat, manned by Royal Navy bluejackets.

Monck ended his term November 14, 1868 and went home to Ireland. For his work in Canada, he was made a Peer of the United Kingdom, Baron Monck of Ballytrammion, and from 1874 to 1893 he was Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Dublin. He died in 1894.

Le vicomte Monck (1867-1868)

On a dit de Lord Monck, premier gouverneur général du Canada, en 1867, qu'il pouvait fort bien compter parmi les Pères de la Confédération. Celle-ci fut, en effet, en grande partie son oeuvre. Né le 10 octobre 1819 en Irlande et élu en 1852 député de Portsmouth, Sir Charles Stanley, vicomte Monck, fit partie de 1855 à 1857 du gouvernement de Lord Palmerston. En 1861, il fut nommé gouverneur général de toutes les colonies britanniques d'Amérique du Nord à une époque où Londres craignait les répercussions de la Guerre de Sécession. En juin 1864, il contribua beaucoup à la formation du cabinet de coalition qui devait donner naissance à la Confédération. Pendant les trois années qui suivirent, il fit tout en son pouvoir pour favoriser la naissance du pays dont il devait devenir, le 1^{er} juillet 1867, le premier gouverneur général. Il était en Angleterre au moment de la Conférence de Londres et lors des débats qui précédèrent l'approbation du projet par le parlement britannique, en sa qualité de membre de la Chambre des Lords, il prononça en faveur du projet un discours bref mais énergique.

En novembre 1868, il mit fin à son mandat de gouverneur pour retourner en Irlande où il devint Lord-lieutenant du comté de Dublin. Il mourut le 30 novembre 1894.



Lord Lisgar (1869-1872)

Sir John Young, baronet (later Baron Lisgar) was the second Governor General after Confederation and like his predecessor was an Irish nobleman and a lawyer. Like Viscount Monck, he had once held a British cabinet post as a Lord of the Treasury and he later became Secretary to the Treasury. He acquired a broad experience in the administration of British interests in Ireland, the Ionian Islands and as Governor General of New South Wales.

Born in Bombay, August 31, 1807, he was the son of an Irish baronet whose seat was Baillieborough Castle, County Cavan. He studied at Lincoln's Inn and was admitted to the bar in 1834. From 1831 to 1855 he sat in the House of Commons for County Cavan.

Assuming office in Canada February 2, 1869, Sir John gave some the impression that he believed Confederation would inevitably mean the separation of this country from the Empire, in favour of the United States. If so, he was soon disillusioned.

He was an able administrator but not ostentatious. He made many friends and committed few errors. He was happily and continuously surprised by the vigour and vision of Canadians and their development plans.

Many eventful occasions marked his term of office. One of the most pleasant of these was playing host to the youthful son of Queen Victoria, Prince Arthur of Connaught who, 41 years later, was to become Canada's tenth Governor General.

There had been some disappointment in Ottawa that the second Governor was a 'mere baronet' having had a Viscount for the first. But the Canadian government had reduced the amount of compensation for the Governor General and apparently there was little competition for the job.

However, while in office, Sir John was elevated to the peerage as Baron Lisgar of Baillieborough. He left Canada in June 1872 and died at his Irish home in 1876.

Lord Lisgar (1869-1872)

Le second gouverneur du Canada se nommait John Young et c'est en 1870 qu'il fut appelé à la Chambre des Lords, il devint baron de Lisgar. Comme son prédécesseur, Lord Monck, il était de noblesse irlandaise et avait connu une carrière politique avant de venir au Canada. Il naquit le 31 août 1807 à Bombay, aux Indes. Il étudia à Eton et à Oxford et entra au barreau en 1834. Député conservateur à la Chambre des communes de 1831 à 1855, il fut ministre dans le cabinet de Sir Robert Peel de 1841 à 1846. Il fit aussi partie, de 1852 à 1855, du gouvernement d'Aberdeen. Il fut ensuite nommé Haut-Commissaire des îles Ioniennes sous protectorat britannique et passa en 1861 au poste de gouverneur général de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud qu'il abandonna en 1867.

Nommé gouverneur général du Canada en 1869, il eut avec le gouvernement de Macdonald à faire face aux difficultés soulevées par la première affaire Riel lors de l'acquisition des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Son jugement et son habileté mis alors à l'épreuve lui valurent des louanges. Détail intéressant, durant son mandat, il eut le plaisir d'accueillir à Ottawa le jeune fils de sa souveraine, le prince Arthur de Connaught qui, quarante et un ans plus tard, allait lui-même devenir le dixième gouverneur du Canada.

Il quitta son poste en juin 1872 et retourna en Irlande où il mourut le 6 octobre 1876.



Earl of Dufferin (1872-1878)

Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple Blackwood, Canada's third Governor General, was one of the most popular and gifted men ever to hold the office.

A handsome, eloquent statesman and an Irish aristocrat, the 1st Marquis of Dufferin and Ava was born in Florence, Italy, June 21, 1826, the son of the 4th Baron of Dufferin.

His mother, Selina Sheridan, Lady Dufferin, was a granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, author of 'School for Scandal' and other great works. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, specialized in the classics and became fluent in Latin, Greek, French and Persian as well as his mother tongue.

He chose a public career and in 1849 was appointed Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. A year later he was made a Peer of the United Kingdom and took his seat in the House of Lords. He travelled widely and his impressions of the Arctic were recorded in a popular book 'Letters from High Latitudes'.

He was appointed Governor General in 1872 and shortly after, travelled to every accessible part of Canada, initiating a tradition that has been followed by his successors. Often he travelled on horseback and by canoe.

On his own initiative Dufferin broke a delicate impasse by commuting the death sentence passed on Louis Riel's chief aide, Lepine. In 1876, when British Columbia was threatening to secede over the delay in obtaining a railway, he visited the province and charmed its government into patience and adherence to the federal union. He again resorted to charm and diplomacy in 1875 in Quebec, when the city planned to raze historic sites, including the old ramparts. As a result of his influence, new plans were drawn up and the walls have been preserved to this day. In recognition of his efforts, the city named a delightful promenade on the heights 'Dufferin Terrace'.

Upon his return to England in 1878, Dufferin served as Ambassador to Russia and Turkey; headed a mission to Cairo; was Viceroy of India; Ambassador to France and Italy.

He retired at the age of 70 in 1896 and died in 1902 at Clandeboyne, his family seat near Belfast.

Le comte de Dufferin (1872-1878)

Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, marquis de Dufferin et d'Ava, naquit à Florence, en Italie, le 21 juin 1826. Il appartenait par son père à la noblesse irlandaise et sa mère, qui était poète, était la petite-fille de l'illustre auteur dramatique Sheridan. Formé à Eton et à Oxford, il parlait admirablement bien le latin, le grec, le français et le persan. Il fut aussi un écrivain de bonne renommée. Appelé à la Chambre des Lords, il occupa différents postes dans le gouvernement britannique avant d'être nommé, en 1872, gouverneur général du Canada.

Son règne fut marqué par le scandale du Pacifique qui entraîna, en 1873, la chute du gouvernement conservateur, par le mécontentement en Colombie-Britannique en raison du retard à terminer la construction du chemin de fer transcontinental et par les nombreux ennuis causés par les tentatives de Louis Riel de prendre son fauteuil à la Chambre des communes. Avec tact et finesse, Dufferin réussit à surmonter toutes ces difficultés. Après avoir quitté le Canada en 1878 il continua une brillante carrière. De 1879 à 1884, il fut successivement ambassadeur à Saint-Petersbourg et à Constantinople. En 1884, il fut nommé vice-roi des Indes, poste qu'il conserva jusqu'en 1888 alors qu'il devint ambassadeur à Rome et ensuite à Paris. En 1896, il se retira de la vie publique pour se livrer avec peu de succès aux affaires et mourut le 12 février 1902.



Marquis of Lorne (1878-1883)

Canada's fourth Governor General was John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne. A Scot, in contrast to his three Irish predecessors, he was the son and heir of the 8th Duke of Argyll, head of the powerful Campbell clan.

He was born on August 6, 1845 at Stafford House, London, the son of a prominent author and politician, and received his education at Edinburgh Academy, Eton, St Andrews and Cambridge University. In 1868 he entered the House of Commons for Argyllshire and became Secretary to his father, the Secretary of State for India.

In 1871, he married Princess Louise, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria and in 1878, at the age of 33, the young Marquis came to Canada as Governor General.

The appointment caused anxiety in some Ottawa circles, as it was felt that having a Princess at Rideau Hall would result in a stiffly formal royal court. They were soon reassured however. The princess, a sculptress of some note, an artist and a writer, was as informal and friendly as her husband. They fished and played outdoor games, entertained informally and kept formality to the essential minimum.

In 1881, the Marquis undertook a tour of 8,000 miles from Halifax to Fort Macleod in Alberta. He was soon able to talk publicly and with great familiarity of places and peoples in Canada about which his listeners would know very little.

Interested in literature and the Arts, he founded the Royal Society of Canada, promoted the Royal Canadian Academy of Art and the National Gallery in Ottawa for which he selected the first collection of pictures which now is housed in a building bearing his name. He wrote much prose and verse about Canada.

Returning to England in 1883, he entered the House of Commons, and in 1900 he succeeded to the Dukedom. He died in 1914.

Le marquis de Lorne (1878-1883)

Contrairement à ses trois prédécesseurs qui étaient de noblesse irlandaise, John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, marquis de Lorne, appartenait à un illustre clan d'Écosse. Son nom est resté attaché à la fondation de la Société royale du Canada, en 1882. Il naquit à Londres le 6 août 1845 et fit ses études à Édimbourg, puis à Eton et à Cambridge. Plus tard il devint secrétaire de son père, le duc d'Argyll, alors secrétaire d'État pour les Indes et de 1868 à 1878 fut député libéral à la Chambre des communes. En 1871, il épousa la princesse Louise, la plus jeune fille de la reine Victoria.

Nommé gouverneur général du Canada en 1878, il eut au début de son règne quelques accrochages avec le premier ministre, John A. Macdonald, qui venait de reprendre le pouvoir, mais tout revint bientôt dans l'ordre. Le couple vice-royal fut très estimé au Canada surtout par son activité sociale, artistique et littéraire.

De retour en Angleterre, en 1883, le marquis de Lorne siégea de nouveau à la Chambre des communes, cette fois comme unioniste, de 1895 à 1900, alors qu'il succéda à son père comme duc d'Argyll et comme membre de la Chambre des Lords. Il mourut le 2 mai 1914 en laissant plusieurs ouvrages de poésie et de prose dont quelques-uns consacrés au Canada.



Marquis of Lansdowne (1883-1888)

Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, 5th Marquis of Lansdowne and a member of the Irish nobility, was Canada's fifth Governor General after Confederation and the fourth Irishman to be so honored.

Lansdowne was born in 1845 and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He succeeded to the title at 21 and immediately became active in the House of Lords. At 26, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury and served as Under-Secretary for War from 1872 to 1874. He was named Secretary for India in 1880, but resigned this post following a difference with Gladstone over Irish Home Rule.

Appointed Governor General in 1883, his tenure was relatively uneventful, despite the tensions of the Riel Rebellion. An ardent fisherman and outdoorsman, he enjoyed fishing in New Brunswick, and it is recorded that in four seasons, he had taken 1,245 salmon.

He travelled twice to the west coast. His first visit was largely by primitive means of travel and he visited many Indian tribes and witnessed their rituals. In contrast, his second trip was by way of the new Canadian Pacific Railway and he thus became the first Governor General to use the line all the way.

Returning to England in 1888, Lansdowne was at once appointed Viceroy of India where he served till 1893. He turned down the ambassadorship to Russia and served in various cabinet posts. He was War Secretary when the South African war broke out and took some of the blame for the country's unpreparedness.

Later, he served as Foreign Secretary for five years and Leader of the Unionist Opposition in the House of Lords. He joined the war-time coalition government without portfolio, but resigned in 1917 and led a group seeking to promote overtures for peace with Germany. He died in 1927 at his daughter's home near Clonmel in Tipperary.

Le marquis de Lansdowne (1883-1888)

Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, cinquième marquis de Lansdowne, naquit le 14 janvier 1845, d'une famille de noblesse irlandaise comme les trois premiers gouverneurs du Canada. Il étudia à Eton et à Oxford et, à 21 ans, succéda à son père à la Chambre des Lords. De 1868 à 1872, il fit partie du ministère libéral et, de 1872 à 1874, fut sous-secrétaire à la Guerre. En 1880, il fut appelé au Secrétariat pour les Indes, mais il abandonna bientôt son poste par suite de divergences de vue avec Gladstone sur le 'Home Rule' de l'Irlande.

Il fut nommé gouverneur général du Canada en août 1883 et le demeura jusqu'en 1888. Son règne fut marqué, en 1885, par la seconde affaire Riel qui divisa le pays mais à laquelle il resta étranger. Il voyagea beaucoup d'un océan à l'autre et fut le premier gouverneur général à pouvoir utiliser le Pacifique-Canadien terminé en 1886. Pêcheur passionné, la légende veut qu'en quatre ans il ait pris 1,245 saumons.

Du Canada, le marquis de Lansdowne passa aux Indes dont il fut gouverneur général jusqu'en 1893. Il refusa alors le poste d'ambassadeur en Russie pour retourner à la vie politique et être tour à tour secrétaire à la Guerre de 1895 à 1900 et secrétaire aux Affaires étrangères de 1900 à 1905. Il fut aussi chef de l'opposition unioniste à la Chambre des Lords et pendant quelque temps, fit partie, à titre de ministre sans portefeuille, du gouvernement de coalition lors de la guerre de 1914. Il mourut en Irlande le 4 juin 1927.



Lord Stanley (1888-1893)

Every Canadian sports enthusiast of any age probably knows about the Stanley Cup, the trophy fought for annually by the teams of the National Hockey League. It is also probable that too few of them realize the source of the trophy. It was presented by Canada's sixth Governor General, Frederick Arthur Stanley, son of the 14th Earl of Derby and himself a baron.

Born in London in 1841, the sports-loving Englishman was educated at Eton and the Military College, he was commissioned in the Grenadier Guards, but shortly after chose politics as a career. He entered the House of Commons, and served in several cabinet posts, including that of Secretary of State for the Colonies.

When appointed Governor General in 1888, he found Canada much to his liking and promptly established his own fishing camp, 'Stanley House' on Baie des Chaleurs in New Brunswick, close to the salmon waters of the Cascapédia.

Travelling across the country by train, on horseback and over its waterways, Lord Stanley particularly enjoyed meeting the Indian tribes and the rugged scenery of the Rockies held a special appeal for him.

His term of office was uneventful. He became a close friend of Sir John A. Macdonald and was particularly solicitous of his weakened condition. Both Sir John and his main political foe, Alexander Mackenzie died within a year of each other during Lord Stanley's tenure of office.

He returned to England in 1893 and succeeded to the title of 16th Earl of Derby. He served in a number of high public offices and died at his country seat, Knowsley, Lancashire, on June 14, 1908. He was succeeded by his son.

Le baron Stanley de Preston (1888-1893)

Frederick Arthur Stanley, créé Baron Stanley de Preston en 1886, fils du premier ministre de Grande-Bretagne, Lord Derby, naquit à Londres le 15 janvier 1841. Formé à Eton et au collège militaire, il préféra cependant la politique à l'armée. Député conservateur de diverses circonscriptions de 1865 à 1886, il remplit des fonctions ministérielles variées, comme celle de secrétaire à la Guerre et celle de secrétaire aux Colonies, avant d'être nommé gouverneur général du Canada en 1888.

Grand sportif, passionné de la vie au grand air, il trouva au Canada ce qu'il aimait. Il fit surtout la pêche et il voulut même avoir sa propre villa sur la Baie-des-Chaleurs, près des eaux saumoneuses de la Cascapédia, où se trouve aujourd'hui la maison du Conseil des arts connue d'ailleurs sous le nom de Stanley House. Il attacha son nom au trophée du hockey que même ceux qui ne sont pas sportifs connaissent si bien sous le nom de Coupe Stanley. Il se lia d'une grande amitié avec le premier ministre de l'époque, John A. Macdonald, qu'il eut la douleur de voir mourir pendant son règne en 1891.

De retour en Angleterre, en 1893, à la mort de son frère la même année, il lui succéda au titre de Lord Derby. Il occupa les divers postes de maire de Liverpool et de chancelier de l'Université de la même ville. Il mourut le 14 juin 1908.



Lord Aberdeen (1893-1898)

It has been said that no previous occupants of Rideau Hall had reached so deeply into the hearts and lives of the Canadian people as Lord Aberdeen and his countess, the vivacious and able daughter of the 1st Lord Tweedmouth.

John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, the seventh Governor-General was born in Edinburgh, August 3, 1847, the second son of the 5th Earl of Aberdeen. He became 1st Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair and succeeded to the earldom on the death of his brother George, the 6th Earl.

Active in the House of Lords and one of Gladstone's staunch supporters, he served her Majesty in several major posts and in 1886 was named Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

To Lord Aberdeen, the appointment as Governor General in 1893 meant a return to familiar land, having come here four years earlier and established a 480-acre fruit ranch at Vernon, B.C.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen travelled extensively to all parts of the country and took an active interest in numerous welfare and cultural activities.

In 1894, the Second Colonial Conference was held in Ottawa. A forerunner of the Imperial Conferences, the discussions produced, among other things, the finalizing of plans for laying the Canada-Australia cable, which was completed in 1902.

Aberdeen caused some controversy in government circles, when in 1896 he refused to approve a list of senate, judicial and other appointments submitted by Sir Charles Tupper. He upheld his decision on the grounds that having been defeated by Laurier, the outgoing Prime Minister did not enjoy the confidence of the electorate to make these appointments.

Financially embarrassed by the heavy expenses of office and losses incurred by his fruit ranch, Aberdeen returned to England before the expiry of his term. He was re-appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and held this post for 10 years. He died March 7, 1934, and was succeeded by his son, Lord Haddo.

Le comte d'Aberdeen (1893-1898)

John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon qui, en 1915, devint le 1^{er} marquis d'Aberdeen et de Temair, naquit à Édimbourg le 3 août 1847. Il était le second fils du cinquième comte d'Aberdeen. Après ses études à Oxford, il se livra à l'activité politique et on note en particulier qu'à la Chambre des Lords il fut un des plus ardents partisans de Gladstone. En 1886, il devint Lord-lieutenant de l'Irlande.

Nommé gouverneur général du Canada en 1893, il devait être témoin pendant son règne de plusieurs changements ministériels par suite de la mort de John Thompson; il y eut, en 1894, le ministère de Mackenzie Bowell, puis celui de Charles Tupper; il y eut surtout la victoire de Wilfrid Laurier à la tête des Libéraux en 1896. C'est aussi pendant qu'il était à Ottawa qu'y fut tenue, en 1894, la seconde conférence coloniale qui devait décider de l'établissement d'un réseau de communication télégraphique encerclant tout l'Empire britannique. En 1896, Aberdeen eut à prendre une décision difficile, celle de refuser au gouvernement conservateur défait le droit de faire un certain nombre de nominations avant de démissionner.

De retour en Angleterre, Aberdeen occupa divers postes dont de nouveau, à deux reprises, celui de Lord-lieutenant de l'Irlande, et celui de recteur de l'Université Saint-André, en Écosse, où il avait naguère étudié avant d'aller à Oxford.

Il mourut le 7 mars 1934.



Earl of Minto (1898-1904)

Another Scot, a dashing soldier and skilled horseman, Gilbert John Murray-Kynnymond Elliot, Lord Melgund and 4th Earl of Minto was the eighth Governor General.

He was born in London, July 9th, 1845 into a family long identified with British public service. He received his education at Eton and Cambridge but decided on a military career and joined the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1867. He saw service in the Russo-Turkish war in 1877; the Afghan war in 1879 and in Egypt in 1882.

An ardent horseman, he rode in the Grand National four times and in 1874, won the French Grand National.

His appointment as Governor General in 1898 meant a return to familiar surroundings. He had served at Rideau Hall as Military Secretary to Lord Lansdowne, helped to raise the Canadian contingent of woodsmen and voyageurs for the Sudan in 1884 and in 1885 was Aide-de-Camp to General Middleton in the expedition to suppress the Riel Rebellion in Manitoba.

Many significant events occurred during his term such as the South African war, the death of Queen Victoria, and the Canadian tour of the Duke and Duchess of York (later King George V and Queen Mary), during which the royal guests were escorted everywhere by Lord and Lady Minto. In 1902, Lord Minto led a great Canadian contingent of politicians and military personnel to Edward VII's coronation.

When Minto first left Canada in 1885, Sir John A. Macdonald forecast that he would return some day as Governor General. When he left in 1904, Sir Wilfrid Laurier commented that he came to office untrained in constitutional practice but 'became an efficient Governor, if sometimes very stiff'.

Their Excellencies founded the Minto Skating Club in Ottawa, which is still active today and which has produced one world champion, Barbara Ann Scott.

He returned to England in 1904, was appointed Viceroy to India in 1905 and made a Knight of the Garter in 1910. He died in 1914 and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Le comte de Minto (1898-1904)

Lorsqu'il fut nommé gouverneur général du Canada en 1898, Gilbert John Elliot, quatrième comte de Minto, connaissait déjà bien le pays puisqu'il y avait vécu, de 1883 à 1886, comme secrétaire du marquis de Lansdowne, et qu'il avait participé, en 1885, comme chef d'état-major du général Middleton à la campagne du Nord-Ouest contre les troupes de Louis Riel. La légende veut que John A. Macdonald lui ait alors prédit qu'il reviendrait un jour au Canada comme gouverneur.

Il naquit à Londres le 9 juillet 1845 et après ses études à Eton et à Cambridge entra dans l'armée. Il fut attaché à l'armée turque pendant la guerre russo-turque de 1877 et il participa à la campagne de l'Afghanistan en 1879, puis à celle de l'Égypte en 1882. Nommé gouverneur général du Canada en 1898, il eut à faire face aux difficultés que provoqua la participation du Canada à la guerre sud-africaine et il fut aussi témoin de l'épanouissement que connut le pays au tournant du siècle. Le premier ministre Wilfrid Laurier qui évidemment eut souvent à traiter avec lui, devait plus tard attester en sa faveur que, si au début il n'était guère préparé à la pratique du gouvernement constitutionnel et était parfois un peu raide, il n'en fut pas moins un excellent gouverneur. Il retourna en Angleterre en 1904 et l'année suivante, fut nommé vice-roi des Indes, poste qu'il occupa jusqu'en 1910. Il mourut à Hawick, en Écosse, le 1^{er} mars 1914.



Earl Grey (1904-1911)

Albert Henry George Grey, 4th Earl Grey and Canada's ninth Governor General, was no stranger to the public service.

Born in St. James Palace, London, on November 28, 1851, he was the son of the Hon. Sir Charles Grey, a private secretary to Queen Victoria for many years, and a grandson of a former British Prime Minister.

He attended Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; began public life as a member of the House of Commons, then entered the House of Lords when he succeeded to the Earldom on the death of a childless uncle.

A strong Empire supporter, he visited the British possessions extensively and was a close friend of Cecil Rhodes, the South African statesman and developer, who appointed him Commissioner of Rhodesia.

In 1904, he was named Governor General to succeed his brother-in-law, Lord Minto, and accepted the post eagerly. Following what had become a tradition, Grey and his Countess travelled widely throughout Canada and also made many successful goodwill trips to the United States.

Lord Grey was deeply interested in the conservation and development of our forest wealth and in penal reform. He had an abounding faith in the future of Canada and predicted that it would have a population of 80,000,000 before the end of the century.

An ardent sports fan, Earl Grey instituted the Grey Cup which remains emblematic of senior football supremacy in Canada. He was prominent in the elaborate celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec City and influenced the decision to have the 1759 battlefield designated as a national park. He also contributed to the preservation of other historical sites.

Because of his popularity and his own wishes, Grey's term was extended in 1909, and he remained in Canada almost seven years. Returning to England in 1911, he devoted himself to various social works and died at Howick in 1917. He was succeeded by his son, Lord Howick.

Le comte Grey (1904-1911)

Albert Henry George Grey naquit le 28 novembre 1851 au palais St. James, où son père fut tour à tour secrétaire du prince Albert et de la reine Victoria. Il étudia à Harrow et à Cambridge et, petit-fils d'un ancien premier ministre, fut vite attiré vers la politique. En 1880, il fut élu député libéral à la Chambre des communes et, en 1894, il succéda à la Chambre des Lords à son oncle mort sans héritier direct. De 1894 à 1897, il fut administrateur de la Rhodésie et en 1904 fut nommé gouverneur général du Canada pour succéder à Lord Minto qui avait épousé sa soeur.

Son mandat qui devait se terminer en 1909 fut prolongé jusqu'en 1911, et fut marqué par les fêtes brillantes qui se déroulèrent à Québec à l'occasion du troisième centenaire de la fondation de la ville, premier établissement français durable au Canada. Il contribua à l'époque à faire des Plaines d'Abraham le Parc national des Champs de bataille. Comme son prédécesseur Lord Stanley, il attacha son nom à un sport en créant la Coupe Grey, qui est demeurée le trophée du football au Canada.

De retour en Angleterre, il consacra le reste de sa vie active à des oeuvres de bienfaisance et à l'éducation et fut, en particulier, président du collège d'Armstrong à Newcastle-on-Tyne. Il mourut le 29 août 1917.



HRH The Duke of Connaught (1911-1916)

When the Duke of Connaught took office as Canada's tenth Governor General in 1911, he became the first member of the Royal House to occupy the post.

The third and last surviving son of Queen Victoria, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn was born May 1, 1850 on the 81st birthday of the Duke of Wellington, one of his godfathers from whom he took his first name, Arthur.

Destined for the Army, he received his education at the Royal Military College at Woolwich; served in Egypt and rose to the rank of general in 1893. He occupied senior army training posts on the home front, saw service in Ireland, was Inspector General of the Imperial Forces, and in 1907 was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean area.

The Duke was no stranger to Canada. He had served with the Royal Marines in Montreal in 1870 and had taken part in the suppression of the Red River uprising of that year. Port Arthur, Ontario, had been named in his honour and in 1890, he travelled across Canada on his return journey from India.

The family, including the charming Princess Patricia, was interested in many activities, particularly horsemanship. During a visit to Montreal the Duke presented the 'Connaught Cup' for competition in the Montreal Horse Show, and to this day the award is still a coveted trophy.

His term of office was troubled by the outbreak of the first world war, but his military background enabled him to offer valuable and enthusiastic support to Canada's war effort. He helped to organize the second expeditionary force and the Canadian Patriotic Fund. Princess Patricia lent her patronage to the raising of a regiment and within 16 days a full complement had been recruited. She presented the regiment with colors made by herself, bearing the gold monogram 'PP' on one side. The 'Princess Pats' went on to make military history by their exploits and heroism.

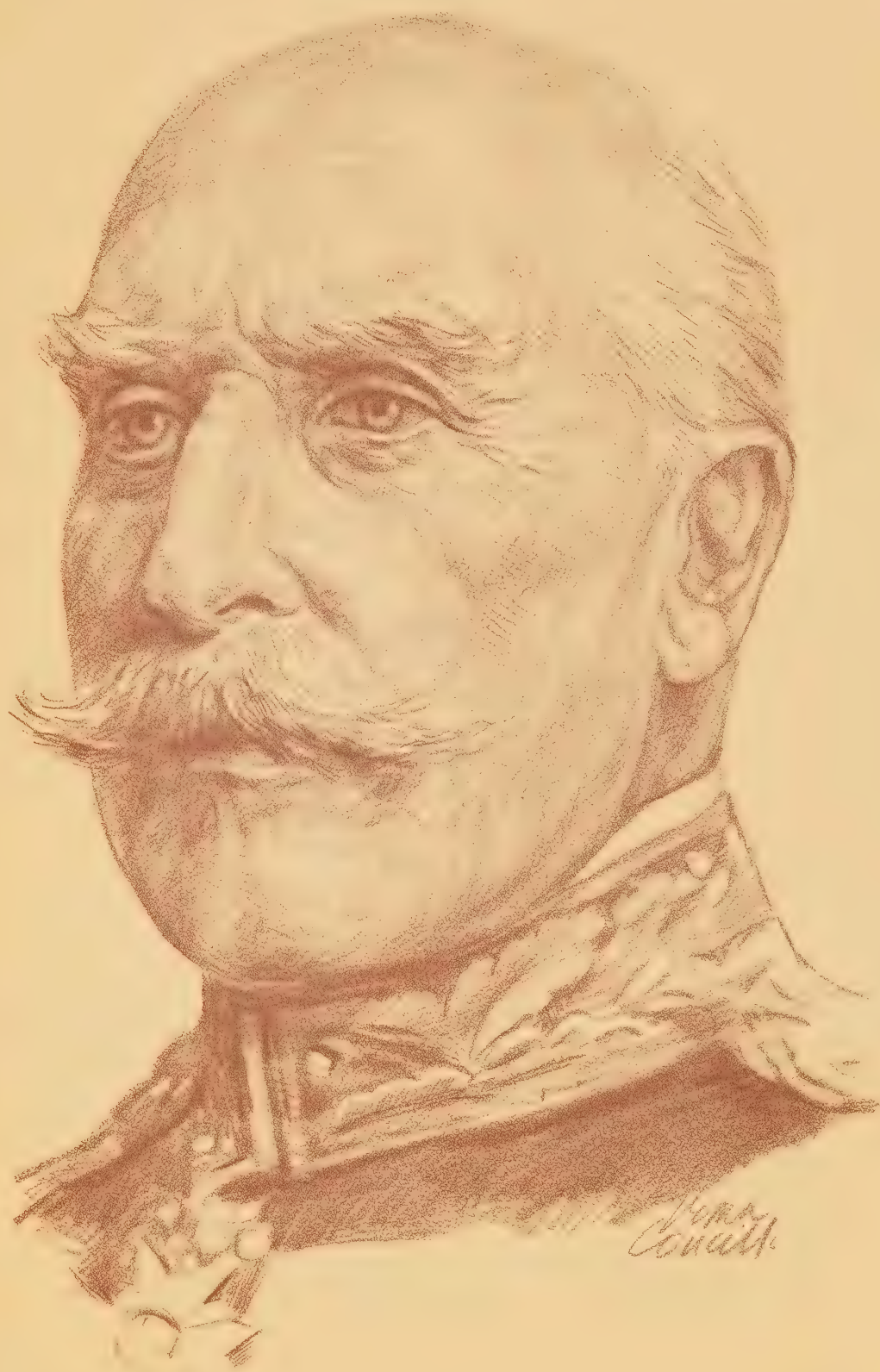
On his return to England in 1916, he resumed his military service and fulfilled many royal functions. He died on January 16, 1942 and was succeeded by his grandson, the Earl of MacDuff.

S.A.R. le maréchal duc de Connaught (1911-1916)

Arthur William Patrick Albert, premier duc de Connaught et de Strathearn, était le troisième fils de la reine Victoria et du prince Albert. Il naquit au Palais de Buckingham le 1^{er} mai 1850. Il étudia à l'Académie militaire royale de Woolwich et entra en 1868 dans l'armée britannique. Il servit au Canada, en 1870 dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, puis en Égypte en 1882 et aux Indes de 1886 à 1890; il occupa divers postes de commandement en Angleterre. De 1907 à 1909, il fut commandant en chef des forces britanniques en Méditerranée.

Nommé gouverneur général du Canada en 1911, il contribua, pour autant que le lui permettaient les usages constitutionnels, à la participation du pays à la guerre de 1914. Avec son épouse, la princesse Louise, il fut l'âme de plusieurs organisations. Leur fille, la princesse Patricia, donna son nom à un régiment qui se recruta en quelques jours et qui depuis jouit d'un grand prestige.

Le duc de Connaught retourna en Angleterre en 1916 où il mena une vie plutôt effacée, tout en continuant à occuper des postes militaires. Il mourut le 16 janvier 1942.



Duke of Devonshire (1916-1921)

When appointed to Canada, the eleventh Governor General, Victor Christian William Cavendish, was the 9th Duke of Devonshire, having succeeded to the title in 1908 on the death of his uncle.

Born on May 31, 1868, the son of Lord Edward Cavendish, he became known as England's richest peer and largest landowner. He was a son-in-law of former Governor General Lord Lansdowne.

Before succeeding to the Dukedom he held a seat in the House of Commons and later held successive cabinet posts. He was Civil Lord of the Admiralty from 1915-1916.

Sworn in as Governor General on November 11, 1916, Devonshire immediately entered into the economic and social life of the Dominion and travelled extensively. He displayed a great interest in land development, farming and housing.

In 1921, Devonshire travelled to England to attend the marriage of his daughter, Lady Dorothy Cavendish to Captain Harold MacMillan, who would later become Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Many issues of great importance transpired during his term of office. Sir Robert Borden formed the coalition government; instituted compulsory military service, and gave the vote to all who served with the armed services. Also in the General Election of 1917, women were granted the right to vote for the first time.

In 1919 he entertained the Prince of Wales and when his term ended in July, 1921, he returned home to be successively appointed Secretary of the Colonies, Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, Chancellor of Leeds University and High Steward of Cambridge University.

The Duke died at his estate, 'Chatsworth' in Derbyshire May 6, 1938. His eldest son had been killed in action in France and the title passed to his second son, Lord Edward William Spencer Cavendish.

Le duc de Devonshire (1916-1921)

Victor Christian William Cavendish, qui en 1908 hérita d'un de ses oncles du titre de duc de Devonshire, naquit le 31 mai 1868 d'une riche famille de propriétaires terriens. Il poursuivit ses études à Eton et à Cambridge. En 1892, il épousa la fille d'un des anciens gouverneurs du Canada, le marquis de Lansdowne. Il fut député libéral unioniste de 1891 à 1908, alors que son titre de duc le conduisit à la Chambre des Lords. Il occupa divers postes ministériels, en particulier celui de Lord civil de l'Amirauté de 1915 à 1916.

En 1916, il fut nommé gouverneur général du Canada pour succéder au duc de Connaught et, même si en vertu des conventions constitutionnelles le gouverneur ne pouvait guère intervenir dans la conduite des affaires politiques, il joua un rôle dans l'activité intense que le Canada manifestait en faveur des alliés. Il fut témoin, en 1917, de la formation du gouvernement d'Union sous la direction du premier ministre Robert Borden et aussi de la crise de la conscription qui divisa le pays. En 1919, il accueillit au Canada le jeune prince de Galles qui devait, plus tard, régner brièvement sous le nom d'Édouard VIII.

En 1921, il retourna en Grande-Bretagne où il fut secrétaire d'État pour les colonies de 1922 à 1924. Il mourut le 6 mai 1938.



Lord Byng (1921-1926)

Julian Hedworth George Byng, Canada's twelfth Governor General, brought to his office a distinguished military record. Born on September 11, 1862, the son of the 2nd Earl of Strafford, he became a professional soldier and served in India; in the South African war; with the occupation forces in Egypt and in the first world war.

He commanded an army corps in the ill-fated Dardanelles campaign and supervised the evacuation from the Straits.

In May 1916, Byng was given command of the Canadian Corps in France and led them in the capture of Vimy Ridge. At the end of the war, in recognition of his outstanding leadership and service, he was created Baron. He took his title from Vimy and retained the name in 1928 when he was created Viscount.

In 1921 Byng came to Canada and assumed his duties with a high respect for Canadians, gained from his intimate wartime associations. He set out to explore the country from coast to coast and visited far into the North, including a trip down the Mackenzie River and along the Arctic ocean coastline.

In 1926, he found himself the central figure in an explosive constitutional issue. Prime Minister Mackenzie King, carrying on in the House with the aid of the Progressive party, faced a vote of censure and feared defeat. He asked Byng to dissolve Parliament so that a general election could be held. Byng refused and asked Arthur Meighen, Conservative Opposition Leader to form a government. Meighen tried but was quickly defeated in the House. King held that Byng should follow the advice of the sovereign's Canadian prime minister. He was returned to power, the constitutional issue was clarified and thereafter, Governors General were bound to abide by the recommendations of the Canadian Government.

Byng returned to England in 1926 and in 1928 was appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in London. He relinquished the post in 1931.

He died in 1935 and there being no children, his title became extinct.

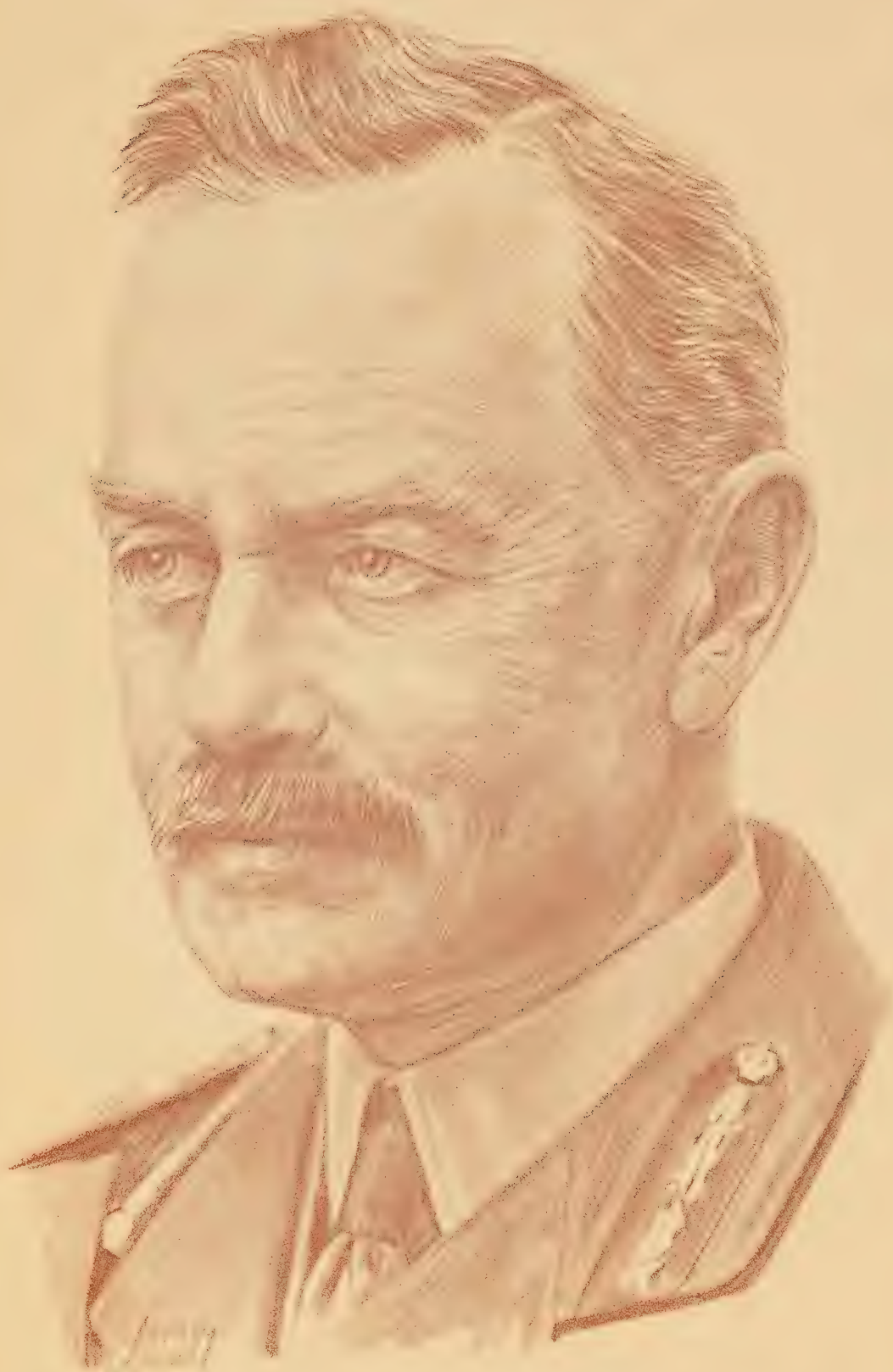
Le général baron Byng de Vimy (1921-1926)

Le nom de Byng de Vimy est resté lié à un important événement politique canadien, soit la crise constitutionnelle de 1926. Il naquit le 11 septembre 1862, fils du second comte de Strafford. Après être passé par Eton, il entra dans la carrière militaire, servit aux Indes, participa à la guerre sud-africaine de 1899 à 1902, et, en 1912, devint commandant en chef des troupes en Égypte.

Au cours de la guerre de 1914, il commanda d'abord des troupes en Belgique et participa ensuite à l'échec de Gallipoli. Au printemps de 1916, il prit le commandement des troupes canadiennes en France et les conduisit à la victoire de la Crête de Vimy dont le nom devait être lié au titre de noblesse qu'on lui accorda après la guerre, tout d'abord en 1919 comme baron et ensuite, en 1928, comme vicomte.

Nommé gouverneur général en 1921, il participa intensément à la vie du pays qu'il visita d'une extrémité à l'autre. Son mandat était sur le point de se terminer lorsqu'en juin 1926 il refusa au premier ministre M. Mackenzie King la dissolution des Chambres qu'il accorda quelques jours plus tard à M. Meighen. Il fut alors accusé d'intervention indue dans les affaires canadiennes et, même si l'histoire semble avoir expliqué les circonstances de son geste, l'événement contribua à définir le statut du gouverneur général comme représentant du souverain et non du gouvernement anglais.

De retour en Angleterre, en 1926, Byng fut commissaire de la police métropolitaine de 1928 jusqu'à sa retraite en 1931. Il mourut le 6 juin 1935.



Lord Willingdon (1926-1931)

A seasoned diplomat, as well as a cultured and widely-travelled nobleman, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Ratton and Earl and Marquess of Willingdon, was the thirteenth Governor General.

Born September 12, 1866, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He went to Australia in 1897 where he served for three years as Aide-de-Camp to his father-in-law, Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria, then returned to enter the House of Commons. He remained there until he was elevated to the peerage and joined the House of Lords in 1910, when he was also appointed Lord-in-Waiting to King George V. He was a keen cricketer and a Hunt Master.

In 1913, he was named Governor of Bombay; in 1919, Governor of Madras and in 1926, prior to his Canadian appointment, he chaired a mission to China on the Boxer Rebellion indemnities. He took his oath of office in Quebec City on October 2, 1926.

Willingdon visited many parts of the Dominion and made goodwill visits to the United States. He was warmly received everywhere he went. Early in his tenure, the Statute of Westminster was signed and the Governor General became solely the representative of the Crown in Canada, taking his advice from the sovereign's Canadian advisors. The British government then appointed a British High Commissioner to Ottawa to act as liaison between the government of Canada and the United Kingdom. Canada had previously established a High Commissioner's office in London.

In 1927, he entertained the Prince of Wales on his historic tour of Canada, and Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald. He also set a precedent by flying from Ottawa to Montreal return, the first Governor General to take to the air.

On completion of his term of office in 1931, he went directly to India as Viceroy, a post that had been held by three of his predecessors. He later carried out many important missions for his country; was raised to the rank of Marquis and made Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He died in London in 1941.

Le vicomte Willingdon de Ratton (1926-1931)

Nommé après la crise constitutionnelle qu'avait provoquée l'action du gouverneur Byng de Vimy et témoin à la fin de son règne de l'adoption du Statut de Westminster, Lord Willingdon fut le premier gouverneur dont on peut affirmer vraiment qu'il représentait au Canada personnellement le roi et non le gouvernement britannique.

Freeman Freeman-Thomas, premier baron et ultérieurement premier marquis Willingdon de Ratton, naquit le 12 septembre 1866. Après ses études à Eton et à Cambridge, il commença sa carrière en 1897 en Australie, en qualité d'aide-de-camp de son beau-père, Lord Brassey, gouverneur de la colonie de Victoria. Revenu en Angleterre en 1900, il entra à la Chambre des communes comme député-libéral et y demeura jusqu'en 1910 alors qu'il fut appelé en raison de son titre de baron à siéger à la Chambre des Lords. Après avoir rempli la fonction de Lord junior du Trésor, de 1905 à 1912, il fut successivement jusqu'en 1924 gouverneur de Bombay et de Madras. La même année, il fut délégué de l'Inde à la Société des Nations et, en 1926, avant d'être nommé gouverneur du Canada, il présida une commission chargée d'enquêter en Chine sur l'indemnisation des victimes de la guerre des Boxers.

Il fut le gouverneur parfait qui représente théoriquement l'autorité sans vraiment gouverner et qui se soumet aveuglément aux avis de ses conseillers canadiens. Les curieux de la petite histoire se plaisent à rap-peler qu'il fut le premier gouverneur à utiliser l'avion pour un voyage d'aller et retour entre Ottawa et Montréal.

Lorsqu'en 1931 il cessa d'être gouverneur général du Canada il fut nommé, comme trois de ses prédécesseurs, vice-roi des Indes, poste qu'il occupa jusqu'en 1936. Il mourut à Londres le 12 août 1941.



Lord Bessborough (1931-1935)

The 9th Earl of Bessborough, a soldier, politician and businessman, became Canada's fourteenth Governor General.

Born Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, October 27, 1880, he received his education at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. Though trained for the legal profession and a member of the Bar, he chose politics as a career at 26, but suffered a number of defeats. He sat in the House of Commons for a total of approximately seven years then went to the House of Lords in 1920, when he succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father. He fought at Gallipoli and in France and after the war became a wealthy and powerful figure in the business world.

Appointed to the vice-regal post in 1931, like many of his predecessors, he was sworn in at Halifax. For the first time, the swearing-in ceremony was broadcast over a Canadian and United States radio network.

Lady Bessborough, née Roberte de Neuflize, was a member of a wealthy, titled French banking family. A beautiful woman, she was a welcome chatelaine in a country with some 3,000,000 French-speaking people.

The Bessborough hobby was amateur theatrics and they had frequently written and presented shows in the theatre of their English home. In Canada, they fostered the organization of the Dominion Drama Festival which continues to influence the Canadian stage.

The Bessborough tenure covered the worst part of the world economic depression, and he insisted on sharing in the general reduction of salaries in the public service. The Bessboroughs travelled widely throughout Canada and talked intimately with all classes and all ages.

Lord and Lady Bessborough returned to England late in 1935, taking with them a son, George St Lawrence Neuflize, born a few months after their arrival in Canada. Bessborough re-entered the business world and had interests in many countries, but still carried out important public services.

He died in Hampshire, England, on March 10, 1956.

Le comte de Bessborough (1931-1935)

Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, neuvième comte de Bessborough, naquit le 27 octobre 1880, fit ses études à Harrow et à Cambridge, et entra au barreau en 1903. Il poursuivit ensuite une carrière politique et militaire tout en s'intéressant au monde des affaires. En 1910, il fut élu à la Chambre des communes comme député conservateur, mais fut défait au bout de quelques mois; il fut de nouveau député de 1913 à 1920, alors qu'il remplaça son père à la Chambre des Lords. Pendant la première grande guerre, il servit à Gallipoli et en France et mérita plusieurs décorations. En sa qualité d'homme d'affaires, il participa à l'activité de plus de trente-cinq sociétés.

Lorsqu'il fut nommé gouverneur général du Canada, en 1931, les Canadiens français furent particulièrement heureux d'accueillir avec lui son épouse d'origine française, fille du baron Jean de Neuflize. S'intéressant beaucoup au théâtre, le couple vice-royal favorisa l'établissement d'un concours annuel de représentations théâtrales qui existe encore et dont le trophée porte le nom de Bessborough.

Le 14 août 1931, les Canadiens saluèrent la naissance d'un fils à Lord et Lady Bessborough, événement qui ne s'était pas produit dans la famille d'un gouverneur général en fonctions depuis 1875, lors du règne de Lord Dufferin. Lord Bessborough retourna en Angleterre en 1935, et se consacra par la suite surtout à ses affaires. Il mourut le 10 mars 1956.



*James
C. Hall*

Lord Tweedsmuir (1935-1940)

A highly successful novelist and historian, John Buchan was the first of his profession to become Governor General of Canada. A man of many talents, he was also a lawyer, a diplomat, a war correspondent, a publisher and a member of the House of Commons for the Scottish Universities seat.

Born in Perth, Scotland, August 26, 1875, the son of a clergyman, Buchan enjoyed a distinguished academic career. But he was first and foremost a writer and prior to coming to Canada, he had earned an enviable reputation as an author. He is known for such mystery novels as 'The Dancing Floor,' and 'The Thirty-nine Steps' which was made into a highly successful motion picture.

On his appointment as Governor General in 1935, he became Baron Tweedsmuir, taking his name for the ancestral home in Scotland, the scene of many happy boyhood memories.

While in office, he travelled widely and frequently across Canada and undertook the longest single trip of any Governor General to date, 12,000 miles across Canada, down the Mackenzie River to the Arctic Circle and deep into isolated communities along the North Pacific coast of B.C.

In 1936 he was made Honorary President of the Canadian Authors' Association and he instituted the annual Governor General's awards for Canadian literature. Though many of his predecessors had visited American presidents informally, in 1937 Lord Tweedsmuir paid the first state visit to the White House. He was guest of the Roosevelts and addressed the U.S. Senate. Poor health forced him to undergo medical treatment in England from August to October 1938, following which he resumed his vice-regal duties. In 1939 he entertained King George VI and Queen Elizabeth during their historic tour of Canada and the United States.

His term of office was to expire in November 1940, but he died on February 11th in a Montreal hospital while undergoing surgery for a head injury sustained in a fall. He was accorded a state funeral in Ottawa and his ashes were returned to his homeland.

Le baron Tweedsmuir d'Elsfield (1935-1940)

Pour plusieurs, Lord Tweedsmuir est plutôt célèbre comme romancier et historien sous le nom de John Buchan. Il naquit le 26 août 1875, à Perth, en Écosse, où son père était ministre du culte. Après ses études à l'Université de Glasgow et à Oxford, il entra au barreau en 1901. La même année, il devint secrétaire de Lord Milner en Afrique du Sud. De 1927 à 1935, il représenta les universités d'Écosse à la Chambre des communes. Il commença sa carrière littéraire en 1911 en publiant une biographie de Sir Walter Raleigh et il devait ensuite se faire l'historien de nombreux personnages, entre autres Walter Scott, Jules César, Oliver Cromwell, Auguste. Il écrivit plusieurs romans dont le plus célèbre porté au cinéma a pour titre 'Les trente-neuf marches'.

Créé baron de Tweedsmuir au moment de sa nomination comme gouverneur général du Canada, en 1935, il témoigna, pour autant que ses fonctions le lui permettaient, de sentiments très personnels. En 1937, il visita officiellement les États-Unis et, en 1939, il fut le premier gouverneur à recevoir un souverain régnant d'Angleterre lorsque le roi George VI et la reine Elizabeth visitèrent le Canada.

Il mourut avant la fin de son mandat, dans un hôpital de Montréal, le 11 février 1940. Après des funérailles d'État à Ottawa, ses cendres furent transportées en Écosse.



The Earl of Athlone (1940-1946)

The Earl of Athlone, Canada's sixteenth Governor General, was the second member of the Royal Family to occupy the vice-regal post.

Born on April 14, 1874, Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George Cambridge was the third son of the Duke of Teck and Her Royal Highness Princess Mary, daughter of the Duke of Cambridge.

Educated at Eton and the Military College at Sandhurst, Athlone made soldiering his career. He won distinction and high honors in the Matebeleland African campaign; in the South African War and the First World War.

Named Governor General of Canada in 1914, he refused the post because of the outbreak of war. In 1923, he was made Governor General of South Africa and served until 1930, a total of seven years, and later became Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle. He was re-appointed to Canada and took office on June 21, 1940.

With the world in the throes of the Second great war, much of his early activities were in connection with Canada's war effort, which he supported with a wisdom born of wide experience and a constant optimism in the outcome of the struggle.

Like his predecessors Athlone studied Canada intimately through constant travel. He visited President Roosevelt at Hyde Park in 1940 and again in 1945, he and the Countess, Princess Alice, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, were guests of the White House at a State Dinner. They were probably the last distinguished visitors to meet President Roosevelt, who died a few days later of a stroke.

Momentous events were crowded into Athlone's tenure, mostly associated with the war and comings and goings of leaders, including the two Churchill-Roosevelt war conferences held in the Citadel in Quebec, the summer residence of the Governor General.

Athlone ended his term in March 1946 and returned to England. He died in London on January 16, 1957.

Le major-général comte d'Athlone (1940-1946)

Le comte d'Athlone appartenait à la famille royale d'Angleterre. En effet, né le 14 avril 1874, Alexander Augustus Frederick William Alfred George Cambridge était fils du duc de Teck et de la princesse Marie, et frère de la reine Marie, épouse de George V. Après ses études à Eton et au Collège militaire de Sandhurst, il entra dans la carrière militaire. Il participa à la guerre sud-africaine, de 1898 à 1901, et à la première guerre mondiale. Pour pouvoir servir dans cette dernière, il aurait même refusé, en 1914, de devenir gouverneur du Canada. En 1923, il fut nommé gouverneur de l'Union sud-africaine, poste qu'il conserva pendant sept ans, pour remplir ensuite les fonctions de gouverneur du château de Windsor.

En juin 1940, au moment où la seconde grande guerre s'engageait sérieusement, il commença d'occuper le poste de gouverneur général du Canada. Lui et son épouse, la princesse Alice, qui était petite-fille de la reine Victoria et qui, en 1967, rappelle dans ses mémoires l'activité du couple vice-royal au Canada, accomplirent dignement leur tâche. Le comte d'Athlone fut particulièrement mêlé, comme une sorte d'hôte officiel pour le Canada, aux deux conférences de guerre qui, en 1943 et en 1944 virent se rencontrer à la Citadelle de Québec le premier ministre Churchill et le président Roosevelt. Le comte d'Athlone retourna en Angleterre en 1946 et mourut à Londres le 16 janvier 1957.



Lord Alexander (1946-1952)

The seventeenth Governor General, the last titled holder of the office, and probably the most universally popular of all before him, was Viscount Alexander of Tunis, who was Field Marshal and Deputy Commander to General Eisenhower in the last stages of the second world war.

Born on December 10, 1891, Harold Alexander was the third son of the 4th Earl of Caledon in County Armagh, Ireland, and was educated at Sandhurst for an army career. Before he was 28, he commanded a Battalion of Irish Guards on the western front in the First World War and won the Military Cross, the Distinguished Service Order and Legion of Honor.

In 1939, at the outbreak of the second world war, Alexander commanded the first division in France. As Commander of the First Army Corps, he directed the stand at Dunkirk and the evacuation, and was the last man to leave the beach. In 1942, he directed the difficult and tragic withdrawal from Burma. When India was threatened he was made Commander of the Forces in the Middle East. He was leader in the most important campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, Italy, the Balkans and finally at the surrender in Southwest Europe.

Alexander, his lovely wife Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Lucan, and their three children came to Ottawa on April 12, 1946, when he was sworn in at a great ceremonial in the Senate Chamber.

Alexander mixed with Canadians to an unprecedented degree. He skied, skated, square-danced, made maple sugar, painted and was an ardent sports fan. He travelled widely and was a familiar figure all over the Dominion and in Washington. He entertained Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh and Prime Minister Churchill. He also witnessed the end of the Mackenzie King era when the record-breaking prime minister retired in 1948 and died in 1952.

By popular request, his term was extended twice but early in 1952 he was recalled to England for the important post of Minister of Defence which he held until 1954.

Business interests occupied him after his term in the government, interests which have frequently brought him to Canada where he is always in great demand by a host of friends and admirers.

Le maréchal vicomte Alexander de Tunis (1946-1952)

Lord Alexander a été le dernier des gouverneurs envoyés d'Angleterre au Canada, mais sans doute un de ceux qui ont été les mieux vus de tous. Né le 10 décembre 1891, Harold Alexander était fils du comte de Caledon, dans le comté d'Armagh en Irlande. Il se prépara au métier des armes à la célèbre école militaire de Sandhurst. Il commanda un bataillon sur le front au cours de la première grande guerre et y décrocha la Croix militaire, l'Ordre pour services distingués et la Légion d'honneur. En 1939, à la déclaration du second conflit mondial, Lord Alexander commanda la première division britannique en France. Au printemps de 1940, comme commandant du premier corps d'armée, il dirigea la résistance et l'évacuation de Dunkerque, et on se plaît à rappeler qu'il fut le dernier homme à s'embarquer. En 1942, il commanda la retraite de Birmanie; il fut ensuite commandant au Proche-Orient et est surtout resté célèbre comme chef des campagnes successives de l'Afrique du Nord, de la Sicile, de l'Italie et des Balkans. A la fin de la guerre, il était second du général Eisenhower.

Nommé au Canada en 1946, il vit prolonger la durée de son mandat jusqu'en 1952 alors qu'il retourna en Angleterre pour y remplir, pendant deux ans, le poste de ministre de la Défense. Depuis lors, Alexander, maintenant désigné sous le titre de vicomte Alexander de Tunis, est un homme d'affaires des plus actifs ce qui l'a souvent ramené au Canada.



Rt. Honourable Vincent Massey (1952-1959)

When Prime Minister St-Laurent needed a successor to Lord Alexander as Governor General, he decided on the choice of a Canadian for the post.

He selected a brilliant son of a rich Canadian manufacturing family, The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, who was born in Toronto February 20, 1887. His nomination received swift royal assent and soon gained general approval from the Canadian public.

Vincent Massey was no stranger to public service. He was educated at the University of Toronto, and at Oxford, and lectured for a time at the University of Toronto. His brother, Raymond Massey, is a leading actor of stage and screen.

He was Canadian Minister to Washington for four years and was High Commissioner in London from 1935 to 1946. Throughout the war years, he and his wife played hosts to thousands of Canadian service personnel. He was appointed to the U.K. Privy Council in 1941 and was made Companion of Honour in 1946.

In 1949-51 he headed the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences and produced a monumental and authoritative report which is a guidebook for Canadian cultural development. He was an optimistic and dedicated worker in the cause of national unity.

Conscious of his role as Canada's first Canadian Governor General, Mr. Massey travelled widely to meet Canadians from all walks of life and even flew over the North Pole on a special flight. He is the author of many works, including a collection of his speeches. On one occasion, as guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, his address was in the form of a witty narrative poem which has since become a collector's item.

Mrs. Massey died in 1950 and the chatelaine at Rideau Hall during Massey's tenure was his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lionel Massey. There were many formal functions and each winter a program of informal dances for young people.

His term of office exceeded seven years and in 1959 he retired to his home, 'Batterwood House' near Port Hope, Ontario.

Le très honorable Vincent Massey (1952-1959)

Le nom de Vincent Massey, le très honorable Vincent Massey depuis qu'en 1941 il a été fait membre du Conseil privé de Grande-Bretagne, est lié à plusieurs événements de l'histoire du Canada contemporain dont le plus important est sans doute la nomination pour la première fois d'un Canadien au poste de représentant de la Reine. Né à Toronto le 20 février 1887, d'une riche famille d'industriels, dont est aussi issu l'acteur célèbre Raymond Massey, Vincent Massey a fait ses études supérieures à l'Université de Toronto et à Oxford. Après avoir enseigné quelque temps à son alma mater de Toronto et après avoir sans beaucoup de succès esquissé une carrière politique, il fut, de 1927 à 1931, le premier représentant du Canada à l'étranger à titre de ministre à Washington. De 1935 à 1946, il fut haut-commissaire du Canada à Londres, ce qui lui permit de jouer pendant la guerre un rôle important. De 1949 à 1951, il présida la Commission d'enquête sur les arts, les lettres et les sciences au Canada, dont les recommandations voulaient réaliser l'unité du Canada en tenant compte de sa diversité culturelle. C'est le même idéal qu'il a poursuivi comme gouverneur général de 1952 à 1959.

Il s'est depuis retiré dans son domaine de Batterwood House, près de Port Hope (Ontario) et il continue d'écrire sur les grands problèmes canadiens, comme il l'a fait toute sa vie.



General Georges-P. Vanier (1959-1967)

General Georges-Philias Vanier was 71 years old when he became nineteenth Governor General, the second Canadian to hold office. He brought to it a distinguished record of service to his country in war and peace.

Born in Montreal on April 23, 1888, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1911. But from 1915 until his death, war and public service occupied the greater part of his life. He was commanding officer of the Royal 22nd Regiment from 1925 to 1928.

He earned decorations and distinction during the first world war. Thereafter he represented his country on numerous diplomatic missions and at important conferences dealing with post-war problems and adjustments.

General Vanier served as Secretary of the Canadian High Commission in London and was Canadian Minister to France when that country fell in 1940. He returned there as Canadian Ambassador from 1944 until his retirement in 1953 at the age of 65.

Despite this retirement, he was frequently engaged in government missions, including delegations to the United Nations and in private business activities. Honours and decorations were showered on him as they had been throughout most of his active life, both at home and abroad.

General Vanier was no stranger to Rideau Hall, having served as Aide-de-Camp to Governors General Byng and Willingdon. A tall, impressive man with great dignity and composure, he moved about with some difficulty due to the loss of a leg in the first world war, but the impairment never hindered the enthusiasm and dedication with which he carried out the duties entrusted to him. On his appointment in 1959, he set out at once to emulate his predecessors in getting to know Canada and its people. In his first year of office, he travelled some 15,000 miles. He worked hard and incessantly for the cause of national unity and to encourage a greater awareness among Canadians of the value and importance of happy, united family units.

A soldier to the end, he valiantly fought ill health in an effort to discharge the numerous Centennial responsibilities of his office, but succumbed on March 5, 1967; the Second Governor General to die in office.

Following a state funeral in Ottawa and a memorial service in Quebec's historic Citadel, General Vanier was buried in Quebec City with full military honours.

Le Général le très honorable Georges-P. Vanier (1959-1967)

Canadien français, ayant déjà connu une belle carrière militaire et diplomatique, le général Georges Vanier était l'homme tout désigné, en 1959, pour succéder au très honorable Vincent Massey comme gouverneur général du Canada afin que s'esquisse une règle d'alternance conforme à la dualité culturelle du pays. Il naquit à Montréal le 23 avril 1888, et après ses études de droit, fut admis au barreau du Québec en 1911. Il entra dans l'armée lors de la guerre de 1914. Il perdit une jambe au combat et reçut de nombreuses décorations. Entre les deux guerres, il remplit diverses fonctions militaires et c'est ainsi que, de 1925 à 1928, il commanda à Québec le célèbre 22^e Régiment. Entré dans le service diplomatique, il fut d'abord secrétaire du haut-commissariat canadien à Londres et il était ministre du Canada en France lors de la débâcle du printemps de 1940. Il revint alors occuper un poste militaire au Canada pour ensuite retourner comme représentant de son pays d'abord auprès du gouvernement français à Alger et ensuite en France de 1944 à 1953.

Il était à sa retraite et avait atteint l'âge de 71 ans lorsqu'il accepta, en 1959, le poste de gouverneur général du Canada. En compagnie de son épouse, il parcourut tout le pays et se révéla un voyageur infatigable. Il avait un sens profond du devoir et fut l'initiateur de plusieurs oeuvres sociales, en particulier en faveur de la famille. Il mourut le 5 mars 1967 et après des funérailles solennelles à Ottawa, il fut inhumé à la Citadelle de Québec qui était pour lui comme une petite patrie.



Rt. Honourable Roland Michener (1967-)

Although he had been a Conservative parliamentarian and a Conservative Party choice for Speaker of the House of Commons, there was little surprise when Rt. Hon. Roland Michener became a Liberal appointee for the post of High Commissioner in India, and even less surprise when he was nominated by a Liberal government as the twentieth Governor General, the third native Canadian to occupy the position.

Appointed after the sudden death of the able and much-loved General Vanier, Michener returned from New Delhi and took office April 17, 1967, in time to plunge into the arduous though pleasant task of welcoming the almost daily arrivals of heads or high representatives of state making Centennial year visits to Canada.

Assisted by his wife, herself an author, musician and Doctor of Philosophy, the new Governor stepped gracefully and easily into his new role. Genial, imperturbable, full of political wisdom and world knowledge, he possesses an even, temperate understanding that carried him through the speakership in two stormy parliaments, including one in which no party had an absolute majority.

A handsome, urbane, silver-haired combination of legal-businessman-politico-diplomat, Daniel Roland Michener was born April 19, 1900 at Lacombe, Alberta, the son of a Senator. He was educated at the University of Alberta and is a Rhodes scholar from that institution. He completed his legal training at Oxford; was admitted as a barrister of the Middle Temple in 1923 and opened a practice in Toronto.

His education was interrupted briefly when in his 18th year he entered the Royal Air Force.

Michener represented a Toronto riding in the legislature from 1945 to 1948, part of which time he was Provincial Secretary. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1953 and again in 1957, when he was elected Speaker, a post he held until the general election of 1962, when he was defeated.

He was appointed to New Delhi in 1964, and was studying Hindi at the time he was recalled to Canada. He also mastered French several years ago to help him in his parliamentary career.

Le très honorable Roland Michener (1967-)

Le très honorable Roland Michener, vingtième gouverneur général du Canada depuis la Confédération, est né avec le siècle, le 19 avril 1900, à Lacombe (Alberta). Son père était sénateur. Il fit ses études à l'Université d'Alberta et fut boursier Rhodes. Il dut pendant quelque temps interrompre ses études pour servir, à l'âge de dix-huit ans, dans l'aviation royale. Après être passé par Oxford, il fut admis au barreau en 1923, et commença à exercer sa profession à Toronto. De 1945 à 1948, il représenta une des circonscriptions de cette ville, à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario et devint secrétaire provincial. De 1953 à 1962, après avoir été élu comme député conservateur, il siégea à la Chambre des communes dont il fut l'Orateur très respecté de 1957 à 1962. En 1964, le gouvernement libéral le nomma haut-commissaire du Canada en Inde. A la mort du général Vanier, l'opinion publique le désigna immédiatement pour lui succéder. En effet, né dans l'Ouest, ayant vécu en Ontario, ayant en même temps perfectionné sa connaissance du français dans le Québec, de moins en moins lié à un parti politique, M. Michener pouvait représenter admirablement bien le Canada en cette année du Centenaire et de l'Exposition universelle de Montréal. Il est secondé dans sa tâche par une épouse qui est docteur en philosophie et écrivain reconnu.



Prime Ministers of Canada

Fourteen Prime Ministers have guided Canada through the infancy of its first century, four of which, Macdonald, Laurier, Borden and King have held office for an aggregate of nearly 65 years.

These men have watched the nation grow from a mere federal union of four provinces and a population of about 4,000,000, to ten provinces and two well organized territories with a population of more than 20,000,000. Their statesmanship and foresight; their grasp of the aims of Confederation and the dreams of its Fathers, have yielded the many blessings we enjoy and moulded the values being acknowledged in Centennial Year observances.

In 1867, the young nation, the second largest national land mass in the world, was in dire need of transportation facilities to bridge the vast distances of wilderness separating the settled communities. Now, in 1967, Canadians enjoy as fine a transportation system as any in the world: modern air lines, good super-highways and secondary roads, and more railway services from coast to coast than can be economically utilized.

For more than 200 years, Canada has experienced differences, in varying degrees, between the two founding groups, difficulties which were eased somewhat by the signing of the Confederation act. Happily, however, the overall picture remains bright, and it would seem that the spirit that made union possible in 1867 is still as strong and vital a century later.

The century's Prime Ministers have witnessed and brought about many significant changes in Canada's relations with the Crown and with foreign countries.

Two unprecedented world wars occurred within a period of 25 years. Canada played a significant role in both conflicts, giving the best of her national resources, her youth, to the defense of democracy.

From a status only slightly removed from that of crown colonies, Canada has emerged an autonomous nation, virtually as independent of the United Kingdom as the United Kingdom is of Canada, though still sharing a common allegiance to the Crown.

Canada's Prime Ministers have for 40 years dealt directly with the Throne through the Governor General, by-passing the government at Westminster. The latter is appointed on the recommendation of the Canadian government and acts on the advice of that body.

In 1880, Canada began sending High Commissioners to London to facilitate dealings with the Westminster government. The British Government reciprocated in 1926, when the Governor General's relations with Westminster were severed and his powers of office defined.

That period saw the beginning of Canada's representation abroad which has grown in 40 years to the extent of embassies in close to 40 countries, ten high commissionerships in Commonwealth countries, and a number of legations, consulates and permanent missions in a diplomatic network involving most of the significant areas of the globe.

In their Century, these Guardians have played a role in bringing Canada to the forefront of the family of nations; in evolving a standard of living comparing favourably with the highest in the world.

On July 1, 1867, amidst the splendour of the new Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, the Rt. Hon. John A. Macdonald, one of Confederation's Chief architects, was informed by Viscount Monck, the Queen's representative and the first Governor-General under Confederation, that Her Majesty had conferred a Knighthood on him and instructed him to form a government and hold immediate general elections. Thus, the nation was sent on its way, and its story is the story of its Administrative Guardians, as related in the brief sketches on the following pages.

Les premiers ministres du Canada

La reconnaissance de la responsabilité ministérielle dans les colonies britanniques au milieu du siècle dernier a donné lieu à la création de la fonction de premier ministre qui s'y est développée à l'image de ce qui existait déjà en Grande-Bretagne. Cette fonction était bien établie lorsqu'en 1867 John A. Macdonald fut appelé à former le premier cabinet canadien. Depuis, quatorze premiers ministres se sont succédé à la tête du pays, mais il faut dire que quatre d'entre eux, Macdonald, Laurier, Borden et King, ont à eux seuls embrassé de leurs mandats près de soixante-cinq des cent années de cette période.

Les textes législatifs parlent très peu du rôle du premier ministre qui repose en grande partie sur les conventions constitutionnelles. Celles-ci exigent que le chef du parti qui compte le plus de députés à la Chambre des communes soit appelé par le gouverneur général à former un cabinet dont les membres gravitent autour de sa personne et qui font corps avec lui en vertu du principe de la solidarité ministérielle. Le cabinet fait au gouverneur général des recommandations que celui-ci accepte toujours et même si officiellement les décisions sont prises en son nom, le premier ministre est le chef réel du pays.

Conjointement avec ses collègues, le premier ministre est soumis au jeu d'un second principe, celui de la responsabilité ministérielle, c'est-à-dire qu'il doit démissionner ou se présenter devant le peuple lorsqu'il ne jouit plus de la confiance de la Chambre basse.

Les noms des premiers ministres qui ont gouverné un certain nombre d'années pourraient donc servir de titres aux chapitres de notre histoire des cent dernières années, depuis Macdonald qui fut appelé à gouverner les quatre premières provinces habitées par moins de quatre millions de personnes jusqu'au premier ministre actuel, M. Pearson, qui a vu la population des dix provinces et des territoires dépasser les vingt millions. Macdonald fut aussi témoin de la marche du Canada vers l'Ouest; Laurier en favorisa le peuplement et en esquissa l'indépendance; Borden dirigea le pays pendant la première Grande Guerre et assura le développement de son statut international; pendant plus de trente-cinq années qu'il interrompit de 1930 à 1935 le mandat de Bennett aux prises avec les difficultés du marasme économique, King fut premier ministre au milieu d'événements les plus variés depuis le lendemain de la première guerre jusqu'à la fin de la seconde. Plus près de nous, MM. Saint-Laurent, Diefenbaker et Pearson ont fait du Canada un pays véritablement indépendant et un des plus importants en dehors des grandes puissances.

Sir John Alexander Macdonald
(Cons.) 1867-1873, 1878-1891

A Father of Confederation and probably its chief architect, Sir John A. Macdonald was the new nation's first prime minister and directed its destinies a total of 19 years.

For 23 years before Confederation he had been a powerful force in the development of the Canada of that day and it has been said the story of Sir John's adult life is the history of Canada.

Glasgow-born in 1815, he was brought to Canada at five, left school to help his family at 15, studied while he worked and was admitted to the bar at 21. His natural gifts led him into local politics and in 1844, he won the Kingston seat for the Conservatives in the legislature of Upper Canada.

Three years later he was in the cabinet and in 1857 he became Conservative leader and Prime Minister of the then United Canada – Quebec and Ontario.

With the co-operation from Liberal and French-Canadian leadership, he sparked into action the long-smouldering urge for provincial union of all Canada. He helped form the great coalition which went to the historic Charlottetown Conference in 1864 and started the move that never lost momentum until Confederation was proclaimed July 1, 1867.

He was chosen first Prime Minister by the Queen's Canadian Representative, with instructions to form a government and hold immediate general elections. His party won with 101 seats to 80 and Sir John launched the great united Canada experiment.

Manitoba in 1870, British Columbia in 1871 and Prince Edward Island in 1873 joined the charter members which were Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There were to be no more accessions till 1904.

B.C. had come in with the promise of a railway linking it to the east. That promise brought the famous CPR scandal and Sir John his bitterest political experience. Alleged political-financial misdeeds brought Sir John's resignation in 1873 and his party's defeat at the polls in 1874. He came back with a sweeping victory in 1878 and he was Prime Minister until his death in 1891.

A tall, handsome man with gracious manners and a fine gift of oratory, possessed of strengths and weaknesses which endeared him to all classes, he was equally at ease in a royal palace or a humble cottage. He laid much of the foundation of the Canada of today.

Completely exhausted by the strain of winning the 1891 general election, he nevertheless insisted on presiding at the new parliament but suffered a stroke a few weeks later and died within ten days. He is buried in Cataraqui Cemetery near Kingston.

Le très honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald (1815-1891)

Libéral-conservateur. Premier ministre du 1^{er} juillet 1857 au 5 novembre 1873 et du 17 octobre 1878 au 6 juin 1891

Sa carrière politique avant la Confédération et sa participation à la naissance du nouveau régime auraient suffi à lui accorder une place importante dans l'histoire du Canada, mais il devait encore connaître, après 1867, une longue et fructueuse carrière de près d'un quart de siècle. Grâce à son habileté proverbiale, il réussit dans la tâche difficile de former le premier ministère canadien qu'il dirigea jusqu'à sa défaite en 1873 après le scandale du Pacifique qui éclaboussa son parti. Après cinq ans de vie parlementaire comme chef de l'opposition et en prêchant une politique nationale protectionniste, il reprit le pouvoir qui fut de nouveau confirmé aux élections de 1882, 1886 et 1891, pour lui le conserver jusqu'à sa mort en 1891.

Il fut le grand artisan de l'expansion du Canada vers l'Ouest, facilitée par l'acquisition des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, l'entrée de la Colombie-Britannique dans la Confédération et la construction du chemin de fer qui, en 1886, relia l'Atlantique au Pacifique. Cette marche vers l'Ouest provoqua aussi en 1885 l'affaire Riel dont Macdonald eut beaucoup de peine à sortir sans trop froisser les deux groupes ethniques du pays. Sa mort marqua la fin d'une époque et au bout de quelques années, entraîna le retrait du parti conservateur remplacé au pouvoir en 1896 par les libéraux et Wilfrid Laurier.



Honourable Alexander Mackenzie
(Lib.) 1873-1878

A former stone-mason turned newspaper editor, Alexander Mackenzie faced a difficult task when called to form a government following the resignation of the Conservative administration in 1873.

The new national structure was still toddling. British Columbia was threatening to secede because of the CPR issue which brought the Macdonald government down, and there was widespread depression.

A Scot like his predecessor, Mackenzie was born in Perthshire in 1822 and came to Canada at 20, settling first in Kingston. He worked as a stone-mason for St. Lawrence River canals and helped to build Fort Henry. Later, he moved to Sarnia where he became interested in politics and was editor of the *Lambton Shield*, a Liberal organ.

A staunch ally of Liberal leader George Brown, founder of *The Toronto Globe*, he entered the Canadian parliament in 1861. By 1867, Brown had retired from political life and Mackenzie became party head and opposition leader in the first parliament after Confederation.

At that time he was also a member of the Ontario legislature but gave that up when dual representation was abolished in 1872. He is credited with establishing secrecy of the ballot in Canadian elections.

Sir John brought the Conservatives back with a two to one victory in 1878 and Mackenzie returned to opposition. Ill health forced his retirement two years later. He died in 1892 and is buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia.

L'honorable Alexander Mackenzie (1822-1892)

Libéral. Premier ministre du 7 novembre 1873 au 16 octobre 1878.

Le second premier ministre du Canada était, comme son prédécesseur né en Écosse et il avait vingt ans quand en 1842 il vint au Canada pour s'établir d'abord à Kingston, puis à Sarnia comme entrepreneur en construction. De 1852 à 1854, il fut rédacteur d'un journal réformiste le *Lambton Shield* et devint partisan et ami de George Brown dont il devait plus tard, en 1882, publier la biographie et les discours. Il fut élu en 1861 à l'Assemblée législative du Canada-Uni, se montra favorable à la Confédération sans toutefois accepter, en 1865, de remplacer George Brown dans le gouvernement de coalition. En 1867, il fut élu à la Chambre des communes et à l'Assemblée législative de l'Ontario qu'il quitta en 1872 quand la double représentation cessa d'être permise. En 1873, à la chute de Macdonald, il prit le pouvoir et le conserva aux élections de 1874. Administrateur consciencieux en même temps que premier ministre, il tint à diriger lui-même, dans les moindres détails, le ministère des Travaux publics.

Défait aux élections de 1878, il céda deux ans plus tard la direction du parti libéral à Edward Blake et vécut plutôt retiré, jusqu'à sa mort, à Toronto, en 1892, moins d'un an après celle de Macdonald. Il n'avait pas le magnétisme de ce dernier, mais on reconnaît quand même en lui un bon serviteur du pays.



Honourable Sir John Joseph Coldwell Abbott
(Cons.) 1891-1892

L'honorable Sir John Joseph Coldwell Abbott
(1821-1893)

Although in political life for more than 30 years, Sir John Joseph Coldwell Abbott claimed an aversion for party politics and was a most reluctant successor when he was drafted to step into the leadership vacated by the death of Prime Minister Sir John A. Macdonald in 1891.

There were logical successors to Sir John among the Conservative giants but for one reason or another they were not suitable choices at that moment. Abbott was quoted as saying he was chosen 'because I am not particularly obnoxious to anybody'.

Abbott served as the member for Argenteuil from 1857 to 1874 and 1880 to 1887 and was appointed to the Senate in 1887 where he became government leader. As prime minister, he ran his office from the Senate while John S. D. Thompson spoke for him in the House.

He was the first native Prime Minister of new Canada, born in St. Andrews, Quebec, March 12, 1821. A commercial law expert, he was Dean of Law at McGill University from 1855 to 1880 and legal adviser to the CPR from 1880 to 1887.

There were many frustrations and problems in his brief tenure including the simmering Manitoba school issue and a general depression which was again striking at the economy. He managed to get the Trade and Commerce Department organized. The enabling legislation had been passed in 1887.

Abbott's stay in the Prime Ministership was less than 18 months of trouble and frustrations complicated by persistent ill health which finally forced him to retire. He lived only a few months longer, dying in 1893. He is buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

Conservateur. Premier ministre du 16 juin 1891 au 24 novembre 1892. Le troisième premier ministre du Canada n'était pas député au moment où il entra en fonctions et ne craignait pas d'affirmer qu'il détestait la politique et toutes ses attaches. Il avait toutefois derrière lui une longue et belle carrière quand en 1891 on l'appela à succéder à Macdonald en vertu d'une solution de compromis. Né à St. Andrews, dans le Bas-Canada, il étudia à l'Université McGill et entra au barreau en 1847. Très versé en droit commercial, il fut de 1855 à 1880 doyen de la Faculté de droit de son alma mater et conseiller de grandes sociétés. En 1849 il signa le manifeste favorable à l'annexion aux États-Unis; en 1851 il fut élu à l'Assemblée législative du Canada-Uni et, en 1867, à la Chambre des communes. Conseiller juridique auprès de Hugh Allan qui fut accusé d'avoir versé des pots-de-vin au parti conservateur aux fins d'obtenir le contrat de la construction du chemin de fer, scandale mis au jour par l'indiscrétion d'un commis de son bureau, il fut battu en 1874. Il fut nommé au Sénat en 1887 et y dirigea les forces du parti conservateur, ce qui l'amena, presque malgré lui, au fauteuil de premier ministre en 1891. Après un an et demi de service pendant lequel il se montra bon administrateur, il dut démissionner par suite de son mauvais état de santé. Il mourut le 30 octobre 1893.



Rt. Honourable

Sir John Sparrow David Thompson

(Cons.) 1892-1894

A physically and intellectually powerful man, frugal and painfully honest, dedicated to public service and especially to the judiciary, Sir John S. D. Thompson died in the prime of life when his abilities and influence were needed to mend the political fences of the Conservative party.

Born in Halifax, 1844, of Irish descent, he was called to the bar in 1865. He went to the Nova Scotia legislature for Antigonish from 1877 to 1882 in which time he was successively Attorney General and Premier. Later he became a Justice of the provincial Supreme Court.

Sir John A. Macdonald called him to Ottawa as Justice Minister in 1885 and he won the federal seat in Antigonish. After Macdonald's death the government was led briefly by Sir John Abbott from his place in the Senate.

Thompson ran proceedings in the House of Commons and when Sir John Abbott resigned, Thompson became Prime Minister in fact and gave promise of being a good one, admired by his associates and respected by his political foes.

He took part on behalf of Britain in the international tribunal which, at Paris, laid the foundations for settlement of fisheries rights in the Bering Sea, and he was prominent in negotiations over copyright and merchant shipping laws at an Inter-Colonial conference in London.

In 1894, just as the party was getting back into good shape, strengthened and stimulated by his leadership, word came from London that Sir John had suffered a fatal seizure in Windsor Castle, where he had gone to be honoured with membership in the Imperial Privy Council. He was brought home for burial in Holy Cross Cemetery, Halifax.

*Le très honorable Sir John Sparrow David
Thompson (1844-1894)*

Libéral-Conservateur. Premier ministre du 5 décembre 1892 au 12 décembre 1894.

Successivement premier ministre de la Nouvelle-Écosse, juge et premier ministre du Canada, John Sparrow David Thompson naquit à Halifax où il fit ses études et fut admis au barreau de la Nouvelle-Écosse en 1865. Élu en 1877 à l'Assemblée législative, comme conservateur, il devint presque immédiatement procureur général dans le gouvernement de Simon Hugh Holmes qu'il remplaça comme premier ministre en 1882 pour être défait quelques mois plus tard aux élections générales. Juge pendant trois ans de la Cour suprême de la Nouvelle-Écosse, il se vit offrir en 1885 le portefeuille de ministre de la Justice par John A. Macdonald qui affirmait que sa découverte de Thompson était la plus importante qu'il ait faite dans sa vie. Thompson traversa brillamment plusieurs difficultés telles le débat sur l'affaire Riel et celui sur les biens des Jésuites. A la mort de Macdonald il l'aurait tout naturellement remplacé comme premier ministre n'eût été sa conversion au catholicisme qui suscita contre lui les préjugés de certains orangistes. Toutefois, au départ d'Abbott, en 1892, on l'accepta à l'unanimité comme chef. Son mandat fut bref et il dut le consacrer en grande partie à la préparation de la Conférence intercoloniale de Londres sur les droits d'auteur et la marine marchande ainsi qu'à ses fonctions de représentant de la Grande-Bretagne à Paris dans l'arbitrage sur le différend relatif à la Mer de Bering. Il mourut subitement en Angleterre, au château de Windsor, où il était allé recevoir la distinction de membre du Conseil privé.



Sir Mackenzie Bowell

(Cons.) 1894-1896

Printer's devil at 11, owner of the *Belleville Intelligencer* weekly and its sizable printing plant at 27, Sir Mackenzie Bowell held office for about 14 troubled months.

Born in Rickingham, Suffolk, Dec. 27, 1823, son of a builder who brought his family to Canada ten years later, Bowell was apprentice to the printer and publisher of the *Intelligencer*.

Sixteen years later, young Bowell owned the plant and in 1866 made the paper a daily. His conciliatory stand on religious problems and the powerful attacks of Liberal leader George Brown helped him lose his first try for the Legislature in 1863.

In the 1867 General Election, he went to the House of Commons from North Hastings and remained there for 25 years. For 13 years he was Minister of Customs, one year as Minister of Militia and two years as Minister of Trade and Commerce.

In 1892, he reluctantly accepted appointment to the Senate and became government leader there. A year later, he made a memorable trip to Australia and laid foundations for what was to be the significant Colonial Conference of 1894.

When Sir John S. D. Thompson died suddenly December 14, 1894, there was a scurry to find a successor. When the smoke cleared, Bowell had willingly become Prime Minister.

It was not a popular choice but Bowell, knighted in 1895, surprised his enemies and his friends alike in moments of crisis, which he handled from his place in the Senate while George E. Foster led the House. It was not a good arrangement and Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigned in 1896. The Conservatives were defeated in 1896 and Bowell was named leader of the opposition in the Senate, where he remained until his resignation in 1906.

He died in 1917 and is buried in Belleville Cemetery, Belleville, Ontario.

L'honorable Sir Mackenzie Bowell (1823-1917)

Conservateur. Premier ministre du 21 décembre 1894 au 27 avril 1896.

Comme John Abbott, Mackenzie Bowell fut premier ministre alors qu'il n'était pas député, et son mandat fut de courte durée. Il naquit dans le Suffolk, en Angleterre et en 1833, à l'âge de dix ans, il vint au Canada avec ses parents. Il fut d'abord apprenti imprimeur à Belleville, dans le Haut-Canada, au journal *Intelligence*, dont il devait bientôt devenir propriétaire et rédacteur. Très jeune, il s'affilia à la loge d'Orange et en fut plus tard et pour de nombreuses années le grand-maître en Amérique du Nord britannique. Élu député à la Chambre des communes en 1867, il le demeura jusqu'en 1892 alors qu'il fut appelé à siéger au Sénat. Il fut ministre des Douanes en 1878 dans le gouvernement de John A. Macdonald et en cette qualité il se vit confier la tâche de mettre en vigueur la politique protectionniste qui avait ramené les conservateurs au pouvoir. Il fut aussi ministre dans le gouvernement de John Abbott et dans celui de John Thompson à qui il succéda comme premier ministre en 1894. Aux prises avec des difficultés quasi insurmontables à l'intérieur de son cabinet qui amenèrent en janvier 1896 la démission de la moitié de ses ministres, Mackenzie Bowell céda lui-même le pouvoir quelques mois plus tard à Charles Tupper. Chef de l'opposition conservatrice au Sénat, il se retira de la vie publique en 1906 et mourut quelques années plus tard à Belleville.



Sir Charles Tupper
(Cons.) 1896

Le très honorable Sir Charles Tupper (1821-1915)

Sir Charles Tupper was Prime Minister less than three months but he brought to that office a wealth of experience gained from 40 years of eventful and distinguished public service. He was 75 years old and Canadian High Commissioner in London when induced by his colleagues to lead the government at a time when the party's morale was low.

Born in Amherst, N.S., Sir Charles was a medical doctor when he entered provincial politics and won a memorable victory in Cumberland county. Young and inexperienced he defeated the darling of Nova Scotians, the famous and politically powerful Liberal leader, Joseph Howe.

Bitterly disappointed but statesmanlike in defeat, Howe was quoted as saying he was beaten by a man who one day would be 'leader of the Conservative party'.

Tupper became Provincial Secretary when his party gained power in 1857. He sat in opposition from 1860 to 1863. The Conservatives swept the province, 40 out of 45 seats in the 1863 election, and the following year, Tupper succeeded to the premiership.

Tupper virtually forced Confederation through the Nova Scotia legislature by virtue of a motion approving a form of Canadian union but with no reference to the resolutions on Confederation. It had been fought to the bitter end in and out of the Legislature, particularly by Howe.

In the provincial elections that came in 1867, only two Confederationists were elected and in the first Dominion Election that same year Tupper, who had entered the first Macdonald cabinet, was the only Confederationist elected from Nova Scotia.

In the next 16 years he held successive portfolios in the Macdonald government and pushed forward his numerous nation-building ideas, notably concerned with railway transportation and conciliating sectarian differences.

In 1883, he was made High Commissioner in London. In 1887, Sir John called him back to the ministry of finance to help with the general election that year. He stayed in office one year then returned to his London post until recalled in 1896 to help the party. He became Secretary of State.

An election was essential at once since parliament had run its statutory course. Mackenzie Bowell resigned and Tupper became Prime Minister and fought the election which the Laurier-led Liberals won.

Sir Charles remained as Opposition Leader till 1900 when he retired from public life and went to England where he died in 1915 at Brixley Heath in Kent. His body was brought to Halifax and given a magnificent state funeral.

Conservateur. Premier ministre du 1^{er} mai 1896 au 8 juillet 1896.

La vie de Charles Tupper se divise en deux grandes étapes: celle d'avant et celle d'après la Confédération. Ayant assuré envers et contre tous l'entrée de la Nouvelle-Écosse dans le régime fédératif, le médecin homme d'État qui avait alors 46 ans fut, aux élections de 1867, élu à la Chambre des communes où il siégea jusqu'en 1884. Pour faciliter à Macdonald la tâche de former son cabinet, il garda l'arrière-plan jusqu'en 1870. De 1873 à 1878, dans l'opposition, il fut le lieutenant de son chef qui lorsqu'il reprit le pouvoir l'appela à remplir diverses fonctions ministérielles dont celle de ministre des Chemins de fer et des Canaux, ce qui lui permit de contribuer dans une large mesure à la construction du Pacifique-Canadien. En 1883, il fut envoyé à Londres comme haut-commissaire du Canada, poste qu'il occupa jusqu'en 1896 avec un intermède comme ministre des Finances en 1887-1888.

Lorsque le gouvernement conservateur se trouva en difficulté et que Mackenzie Bowell dut démissionner, on fit appel à Tupper qui pendant six mois fut premier ministre mais ne put trancher la délicate question des écoles du Manitoba. En 1896, il fut défait aux élections générales par Wilfrid Laurier, mais de 1896 à 1900, il occupa à la Chambre des communes le poste de chef de l'opposition. N'ayant pu se faire réélire aux élections de 1900, dans la circonscription du Cap-Breton, il se retira de la vie publique. Avec sa mort, dans le Kent, en Angleterre, en 1915, s'éteignait le dernier survivant des Pères de la Confédération.



Rt. Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier
(Lib.) 1896-1911

Canada's first French-Canadian Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had an intense belief in Canada's destiny as a great nation. He had toleration and statesmanship. He was a lawyer, a fine orator and a visionary.

Tall and dignified Laurier in his later years wore his white locks in a flowing mane. 'Follow my white plume,' he cried to youthful French-Canadians in Montreal in the 1911 election campaign, quoting Henry of Navarre. But his party lost to the Conservatives.

Born in 1841 at St. Lin, Quebec, Laurier got his law degree at McGill University and started practice in Montreal. He was susceptible to pulmonary diseases. Unwell and unsuccessful in Montreal, he moved to Bois Francs country near the U.S. border in what is now Arthabaska.

In that higher and drier area he thrived. He practiced law and ran a newspaper 'Le Défricheur' - The Pioneer. He went to the provincial legislature in 1871 but resigned to contest his own riding in the federal elections of 1874 which he won. He was a member of the House of Commons to the day of his death.

He was defeated in 1878 in Arthabaska but won a by-election in Quebec East that same year and represented that riding to the end. He became Liberal leader in Quebec and was minister of Inland Revenue. He became party leader in 1887.

In 1896, the Conservative party ended its long reign and Laurier formed a Liberal government. Laurier was a Catholic but often unpopular with that church. He held moderate views and believed no church should interfere with the apparatus of government. He worked to bring unity between French and English, to define and establish Canada's place in the British family of nations and to bring what he believed to be the best kind of relations with the United States.

Laurier set up the External Affairs department in 1909, at first an adjunct of the Prime Minister's office. It was to grow into a vast establishment sending ambassadors and legations all over the world.

He attempted to make agreement with the United States on that country's request for a reciprocal trade agreement but partly for this and his government's stand on the naval issue, the Liberals went down to defeat in the 1911 general election and Laurier went into opposition.

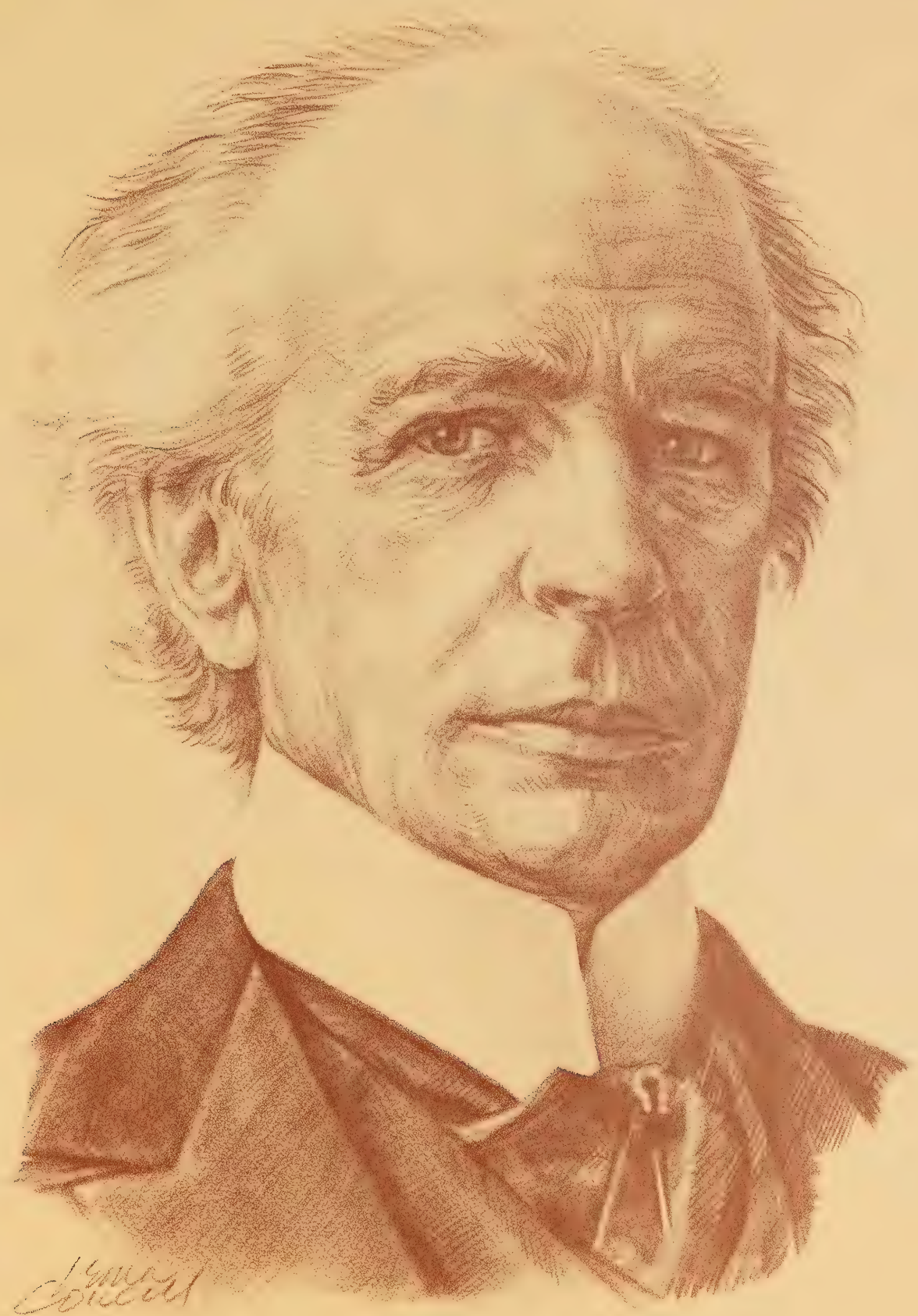
He suffered a series of strokes and died in office as opposition leader in 1919 and is buried in Notre Dame Cemetery, Ottawa.

Le très honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier
(1841-1919)

Libéral. Premier ministre du 11 juillet 1896 au 6 octobre 1911.

Dans l'histoire politique du Canada, le nom de Wilfrid Laurier rappelle le tournant du siècle comme celui de John A. Macdonald lié aux débuts de la Confédération. Né à Saint-Lin, près de L'Assomption, dans le Bas-Canada, fils de l'arpenteur Carolus Laurier, le futur premier ministre du Canada étudia au Collège de L'Assomption et à l'Université McGill et devint avocat en 1864. Militant dans le parti libéral, il dirigea le journal *Le Défricheur* à Arthabaska où il exerçait sa profession. Il fut d'abord élu, en 1871, à l'Assemblée législative du Québec pour aller ensuite, en 1874, siéger à la Chambre des communes.

Devenu ministre en 1877, dans le cabinet de Mackenzie, il passa alors de la circonscription de Drummond-Arthabaska à celle de Québec-Est qu'il représenta jusqu'à sa mort. Chef du parti libéral en 1887, il devint premier ministre en 1896 et gagna successivement les élections de 1900, de 1904 et de 1908. Défait en 1911, il dirigea l'opposition parlementaire tout particulièrement pendant la guerre de 1914. Même s'il ne voulut pas créer d'inutiles embarras au gouvernement, il refusa toutefois de former un cabinet d'union avec Robert Borden et il ne se trouva plus qu'à la tête d'un nombre restreint de Libéraux, surtout canadiens-français. Grand apôtre de l'unité entre les deux nations fondatrices et grand artisan du développement progressif de l'autonomie du pays, il contribua puissamment à l'orientation du Canada dans la voie où il s'est engagé au vingtième siècle.



Rt. Honourable Sir Robert Laird Borden
(Cons.) 1911-1920

In his own quiet way, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden was probably one of Canada's most widely known, effective and respected Prime Ministers.

He led the country through the greatest war ever fought up to his time, got the support of his political enemies to weather the crisis of war and conscription and helped to achieve Canada's acceptance as an important and independent unit in the British family.

Sir Robert performed many services for his own country and others in significant international conferences, and led a delegation as Canadian plenipotentiary at the Versailles Peace Conference. He was decorated not only by his sovereign but by the governments of France and Belgium and was laden with academic honours from world-famed universities.

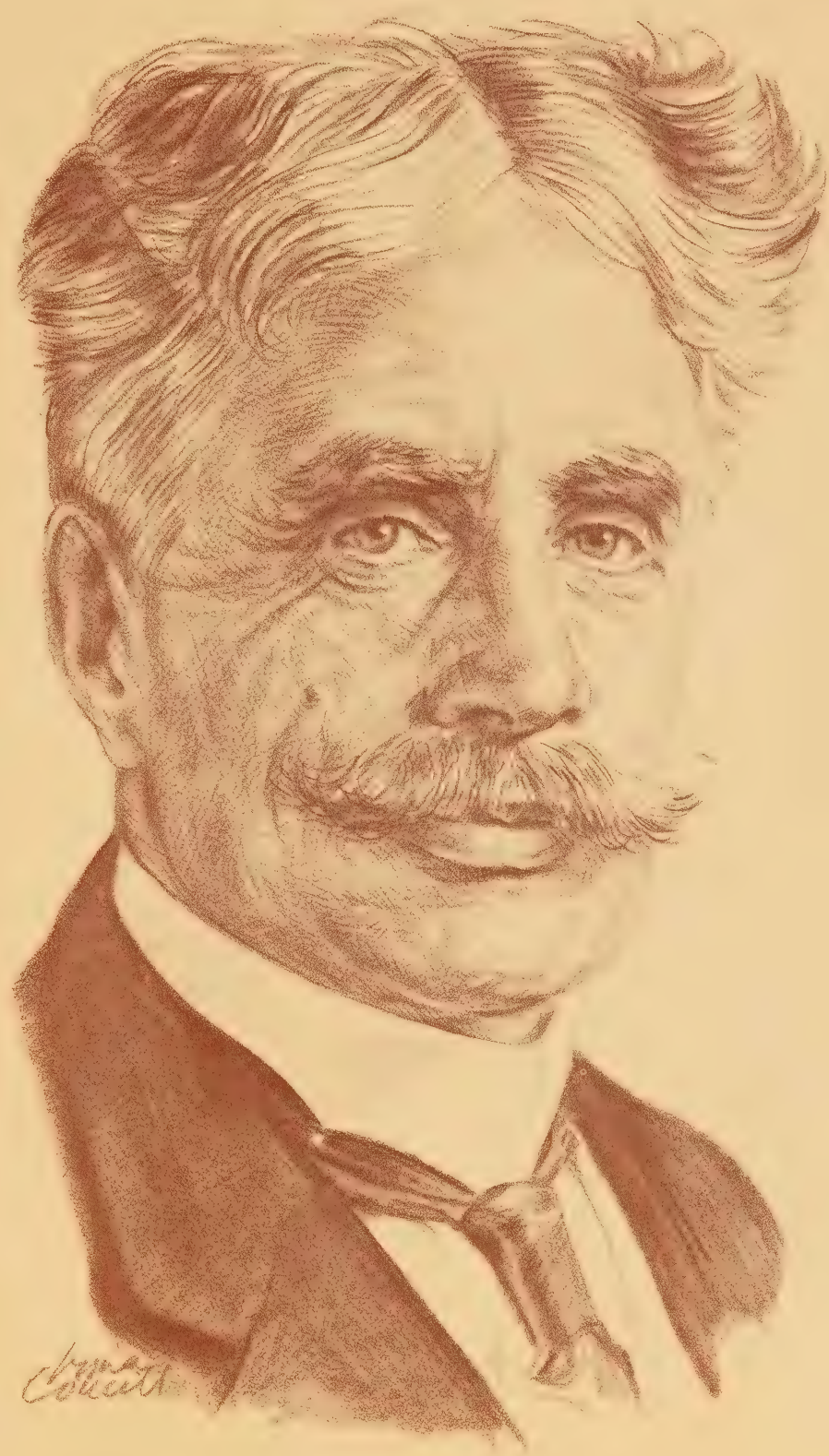
Born in the historic hamlet of Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, June 26, 1854, Borden became a successful lawyer in Halifax. He went into politics and won a Halifax seat in the House of Commons in 1896. He was defeated in 1904 but won a by-election in Carleton (Ottawa); in 1908 he ran in both Carleton and Halifax and won both but chose to represent Halifax which returned him again in 1911. In the Union Government election of 1917, he was elected in his native Kings' County.

He visited the war fronts several times. Canada's 8,000,000 population had provided an expeditionary force of 425,000 for overseas duty. He sat with the Imperial Cabinet – the first overseas minister to be so honoured – and later became a member of the Commonwealth's Imperial War Cabinet.

An ardent imperialist, he fought reciprocity with the United States. Ill health induced him to hand over his office to the Hon. Arthur Meighen in 1920. He lived in Ottawa until his death June 10, 1937, and is buried in Ottawa's Beechwood Cemetery. His statue, along with Macdonald's, Laurier's and those of other great Canadians, stands on Parliament Hill.

Le très honorable Sir Robert Laird Borden
(1854-1937)

Conservateur. Premier ministre du 10 octobre 1911 au 20 juillet 1920. Robert Borden qui fut premier ministre du Canada pendant la première guerre mondiale était né à Grand-Pré en Nouvelle-Écosse. Appelé au barreau de cette province en 1878, il pratiqua le droit à Halifax. Élu député en 1896 pour représenter cette ville à la Chambre des communes, il fut appelé en 1901 à diriger l'opposition conservatrice et, en 1911, il devint premier ministre du Canada à la suite de la défaite de Laurier. À la tête des conservateurs, il dirigea le pays pendant les premières années de la Guerre, mais, en 1917, afin de franchir l'obstacle qu'était l'adoption de la Loi de conscription, il forma avec les libéraux canadiens-anglais un gouvernement unioniste. Représentant du Canada à la Conférence des préliminaires de la paix, il contribua par son attitude au développement du statut international du pays. Ayant cessé d'être premier ministre en juillet 1920, il n'en continua pas moins d'être très actif comme plénipotentiaire du Canada à la Conférence du désarmement à Washington en 1921-1922, comme chancelier de l'Université McGill et plus tard de l'Université Queen's et comme auteur de deux recueils de conférences portant sur l'évolution du statut constitutionnel du Canada. En 1938, l'année qui suivit sa mort, on publia de lui d'intéressants *Mémoires*.



Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen
(Cons.) 1920-1921, 1926

Le très honorable Arthur Meighen (1874-1960)

One of Canada's most gifted yet most unsuccessful politicians was Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. He was Prime Minister on two occasions for an aggregate of less than nine months, but was in and out of politics over a period of 34 years.

He was born in Perth county, Ontario, June 16, 1874 and became a Toronto barrister. In 1908, he was elected to the House of Commons for Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. He was Borden's right hand man during and after the war years and at various times held the portfolios of Solicitor General, Secretary of State, Mines and Interior. While Prime Minister, he served as Secretary of State for External Affairs.

When Borden resigned in 1920, Meighen held office from July 10, 1920 to Dec. 29, 1921. His party was defeated in the election of Dec. 6, 1921 and he suffered personal defeat in Portage la Prairie which he had held since 1908. He won a seat in a by-election in Grenville in 1922 and was back in the House.

In 1925, the Conservatives made a strong come-back but Mackenzie King was able to carry on with Progressive Party support till 1926; when faced by a censure vote, he asked for dissolution of Parliament. The Governor General, Lord Byng refused and called on Meighen who had no majority, but had courage and ingenuity.

In those days, when a member entered the ministry he had to be re-elected. If he formed a ministry, Meighen and his cabinet colleagues would be unable to sit till by-elections could be held, and defeat in the House would be certain. So he had himself sworn in and appointed a cabinet of 'acting ministers' which came to be known as 'The Shadow Government,' which he directed from a seat in the gallery, pending his own confirmation at the polls. But the government was beaten in a House vote after less than three months and in the general election that followed, Meighen was defeated in Portage la Prairie, and the Liberals again formed the government.

Meighen retired to private life in Toronto. When R. B. Bennett (later Viscount Bennett) became leader, he appointed Meighen to the Senate in 1932 and he was government leader in that chamber. In 1941, he was lured from the Senate to again lead the Conservatives and in 1942 sought a seat in York South by-election. He was defeated by a CCF candidate, and left politics for his Toronto law practice. He died Aug. 5, 1960 and is buried at St. Mary's, Ontario.

Unioniste. 'Parti national libéral et conservateur'. Premier ministre du 10 juillet 1920 au 29 décembre 1921. Né à Anderson (Ontario), Arthur Meighen, après ses études à l'Université de Toronto où il eut comme compagnon son successeur Mackenzie King, travailla un an comme instituteur et étudia ensuite le droit pour entrer au barreau du Manitoba en 1903. Élu député conservateur en 1908 pour représenter la circonscription de Portage-la-Prairie à la Chambre des communes, il entra dans le gouvernement Borden dès 1913 pour y jouer pendant la Guerre de 1914 un rôle important, tout particulièrement lors de l'adoption de la Loi de la conscription en 1917. En 1920, il remplaça Robert Borden comme premier ministre mais fut défait aux élections de 1921 et devint chef de l'opposition à la Chambre des communes. Aux élections de novembre 1925, le parti conservateur qu'il dirigeait obtint un plus grand nombre de sièges que le parti libéral, mais Mackenzie King conserva le pouvoir grâce à l'appui du tiers-parti progressiste. Appelé à former un ministère en juin 1926 par le gouverneur Byng de Vimy lors de la fameuse crise constitutionnelle, Meighen se présenta aux urnes et connut en septembre la défaite. Remplacé l'année suivante à la tête du parti conservateur par R. B. Bennett, il entra au Sénat en 1932 pour en démissionner en 1941 et se présenter sans succès à la Chambre des communes. Il consacra ses dernières années à la pratique des affaires à Toronto.



Rt. Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King
(Lib.) 1921-1926, 1926-1930, 1935-1948

Le très honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King (1874-1950)

William Lyon Mackenzie King was Confederation's first bachelor Prime Minister. He was an astute politician who won record party victories at the polls. He was prime minister longer than any other British leader – a total of just short of 21½ years.

He led Canada through the second world war and the many crises it engendered at home and abroad. He was a shy and sensitive man but could rule with an iron hand and often did. He believed it possible to communicate with the spirit world.

Mackenzie King was born Dec. 17, 1874 in Kitchener, Ontario, grandson of the rebel leader William Lyon Mackenzie. He was educated at Toronto University, Chicago University and Harvard. He was made a C.M.G. in 1906 but always opposed the award of titular honours.

Mackenzie King became deputy labour minister in 1900. In 1908 he was appointed Labour Minister and entered the House of Commons. He went down with the government in the 1911 elections and was out of the House until 1919.

He succeeded Laurier as Liberal leader in 1919 and returned to the House as opposition leader. He was prime minister from Dec. 29, 1921 to June 28, 1926; from Sept. 25, 1926 to Aug. 7, 1930 and from Oct. 23, 1935 to Nov. 15, 1948, when he resigned because of failing health.

Mackenzie King was elected successively in North Waterloo (1908), Prince, P.E.I., (1919), North York (1921), Prince Albert (1926, 1930, 1935 and 1940) and Glengarry in 1945. In 1940 the Liberals won a record 184 seats.

In 1926, faced with a censure vote and likely defeat in the Commons, Mackenzie King asked Governor General Byng for dissolution but His Excellency refused, (thus creating the famous constitutional issue) and called on Conservative leader Meighen to attempt to form a government.

With a smaller following than King's, Meighen was defeated within three months. King fought the ensuing election on the constitutional issue, claiming that the Governor General of Canada should take his instructions from the sovereign's Canadian advisers. That point was later established beyond question.

King resigned in favour of Louis St-Laurent in 1948. He never fully regained his health and died at his country home, Kingsmere, in the Gatineau Hills near Ottawa in July 1950. He is buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto.

Libéral. Premier ministre du 29 décembre 1921 au 28 juin 1926, du 23 octobre 1935 au 15 novembre 1948.

Né à Berlin, aujourd'hui Kitchener, en Ontario, petit-fils par sa mère de William Lyon Mackenzie, qui, en 1837, fut chef de la rébellion dans le Haut-Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie King étudia à l'Université de Toronto et à l'Université d'Harvard. Il devint, en 1901, sous-ministre au ministère du Travail qu'on venait de créer. Elu en 1909 député libéral pour la circonscription de Waterloo, en Ontario, il obtint le portefeuille du Travail comme membre du cabinet Laurier. Spécialiste des questions sociales, auteur de deux ouvrages dans lesquels il exposa ses idées, *Le secret de l'héroïsme* et *Industrie et Humanité*, il fut absent du Parlement de 1911 à 1921 et travailla pendant la guerre pour le compte de la Fondation Rockefeller. Choisi en 1919, au cours d'un congrès du parti tenu à Ottawa, pour succéder à Laurier comme chef des libéraux, il conduisit deux ans plus tard son parti à la victoire. Il fut premier ministre jusqu'en juin 1926, alors que Meighen le remplaça pour quelques mois, mais vainqueur aux élections de septembre il conserva le pouvoir jusqu'à sa défaite aux mains de Bennett en 1930. Redevenu premier ministre en 1935, Mackenzie King le demeura jusqu'en novembre 1948 alors qu'il fut remplacé par M. Saint-Laurent. Il avait été en fonctions plus longtemps que tout autre premier ministre dans l'histoire du Commonwealth. Après sa retraite, il continua de siéger à la Chambre des communes, mais mourut moins de deux ans plus tard, laissant la réputation d'un chef habile à trouver des solutions de compromis dans les nombreux problèmes qui le confrontèrent, surtout pendant la seconde guerre mondiale. Comme son adversaire R. B. Bennett, il était célibataire.



Rt. Honourable Richard Bedford Bennett

1930-1935

Richard Bedford Bennett was born July 3, 1870 in Hopewell, New Brunswick. As a boy his ambition was to be a school teacher like his beloved mother and to become Prime Minister. He achieved the first ambition at 18 but after two years decided on law which he studied at Dalhousie University. He was admitted to the New Brunswick bar in 1893.

He settled in Calgary in 1897 with the Loughheed law firm and swiftly won fame and wealth.

He was in the territorial legislature before Alberta and Saskatchewan were created in 1905 and then in the Alberta legislature. In 1911 he went to the House of Commons from Calgary and was Borden's right hand man in many critical events till 1917, when he did not seek re-election.

For a few months he was Justice Minister in the first Meighen cabinet but he was defeated by 16 votes by a labour candidate in Calgary West in 1921.

Calgary West returned him in 1925, 1926, 1930 and 1935. The 1930 election, fought in the first stage of the world economic depression, brought victory to the Conservatives and to Bennett the realization of his boyhood ambition. He set to work fighting the depression in Canada.

He assumed the Finance portfolio for a year, along with that of External Affairs. In 1932, he called the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa, when the British preferential system of tariffs was adopted. He also founded the Central Bank. Near the end of his term, Bennett had all but concluded a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States. Bennett restored the award of titles to Canadians and several received knighthoods.

The Conservatives suffered humiliating defeat in 1935, winning only 39 seats, and Bennett went into opposition. He had been ill before the election and was still ailing. In 1937 he retired and went to England, bought an estate near Leatherhead, Surrey and was created Viscount.

Like Mackenzie King, he remained a lifelong bachelor. True to a promise given his mother, he never tasted intoxicants and never smoked, nor would he work on the sabbath except under dire necessity.

He died suddenly in 1947 and is buried in nearby Mickleham cemetery.

*Le très honorable Richard Bedford Bennett
(1870-1947)*

Conservateur. Premier ministre du 7 août 1930 au 23 octobre 1935. Né à Hopewell Hill, dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, il fut d'abord instituteur puis devint avocat en 1893. Pendant quatre ans il exerça sa profession dans sa province, à Chatham, et alla ensuite s'établir à Calgary, dans l'Ouest canadien. Élu en 1898 comme député conservateur de l'Assemblée législative des Territoires, il ne réussit toutefois pas, en 1905, à entrer à l'Assemblée législative de la province d'Alberta que le Parlement fédéral venait de créer en même temps que celle de la Saskatchewan. Il n'y siégea qu'en 1909, démissionna en 1911, et se fit élire député à la Chambre des communes. Membre des brefs cabinets de Meighen comme ministre de la Justice, dans celui de 1921, et des Finances, dans celui de 1926, revenu à la Chambre des communes, en 1925, après en avoir été absent depuis 1917, Bennett fut choisi en 1927 chef du parti conservateur qu'il conduisit à la victoire aux élections de 1930. Il dut gouverner durant les années du grand marasme économique et, en 1935, à l'exemple de ce que Roosevelt venait de faire aux États-Unis, il lança un vaste programme de rénovation sociale et économique. Il fut défait aux élections qui eurent lieu la même année en juillet. Il demeura pendant quelques années chef de l'opposition et, en 1939, alla vivre jusqu'à sa mort en Angleterre où, sous le titre de Vicomte Bennett de Milkham, Calgary et Hopewell, il devint membre de la Chambre des Lords.



Rt. Honourable Louis Stephen St-Laurent
(Lib.) 1948-1957

Following the death of his powerful Quebec lieutenant, Ernest Lapointe, Mackenzie King searched for a new Quebec Leader who would be a good successor when he retired. He chose Louis St-Laurent.

To the end, King talked with pride of the wisdom of his choice. He persuaded St-Laurent to give up a great law practice to become Justice Minister in December 1941.

St-Laurent looked for a seat in Quebec East which had returned Laurier in ten general elections and two by-elections, Lapointe in six general elections and three by-elections and which in time supported him in his by-election and returned him in four general elections.

St-Laurent was born February 1, 1882, in Compton, Quebec, of a French speaking father and an English speaking mother. He was fluently bilingual from childhood.

He graduated in law from Laval University and practiced with exceptional success in Quebec. With the high respect of French Canadians, an international reputation in legal circles and a great understanding of humanity, yet with no previous political experience, St-Laurent was an immediate success in the war cabinet and thereafter.

Mackenzie King handed over the party leadership to St-Laurent in August 1948 and in November of the same year gave up the Prime Ministership to his chosen successor.

St-Laurent was responsible for several important departmental changes and was prominent in the field of international relations. He was one of the first western leaders to advocate the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

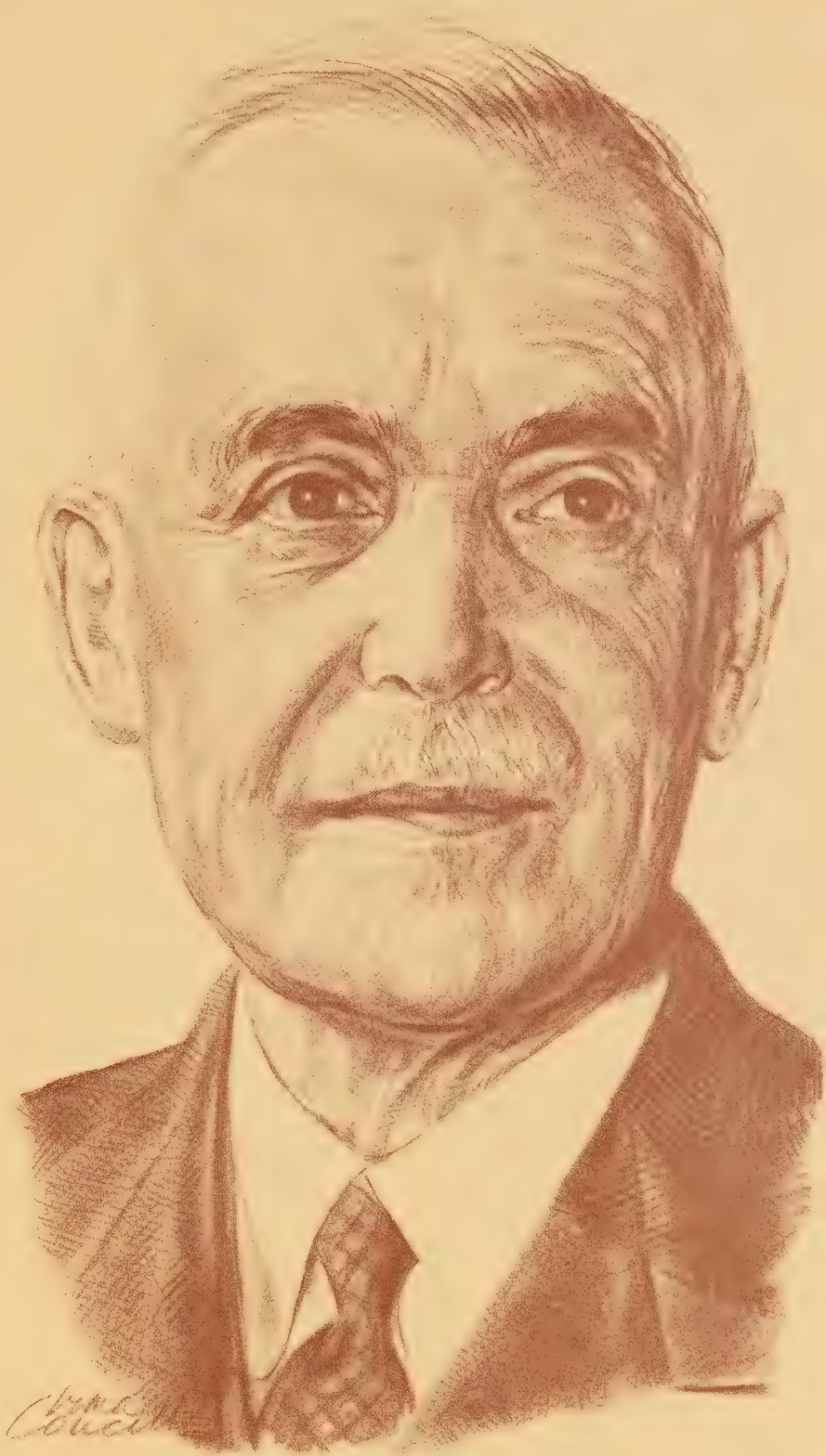
St-Laurent nominated the first Canadian-born Governor General (Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey) and it was under his administration that the St. Lawrence Seaway project was finally launched in cooperation with the United States.

He won the 1949 General election, the first under his leadership, with a record 190 seats. His party was edged out in 1957 by the Conservatives under John Diefenbaker.

In early 1958, St-Laurent retired and returned to his law practice in Quebec City.

Le très honorable Louis Stephen Saint-Laurent
(1882-)

Libéral. Premier ministre du 15 novembre 1948 au 21 juin 1957. Louis S. Saint-Laurent avait 59 ans lorsqu'il entra dans la vie politique. Né à Compton, dans les Cantons de l'Est, d'une mère irlandaise et d'un père canadien-français, dans une famille où les deux langues du pays se confondaient, il étudia au Séminaire de Sherbrooke, puis à l'Université Laval et devint avocat en 1905. Comme membre du barreau, il acquit une réputation enviable en qualité de conseiller juridique des grandes sociétés et fut en 1930 président de l'Association du barreau canadien. De 1937 à 1939, il fut conseiller de la Commission d'enquête sur les problèmes constitutionnels connue sous le nom de Rowell-Sirois et prit ainsi connaissance des grands problèmes canadiens, ce qui devait lui être fort utile lorsqu'en 1941, à la mort d'Ernest Lapointe, il fut appelé à lui succéder auprès de Mackenzie King comme ministre de la Justice et chef de l'aile libérale du Québec. Il fut élu député de Québec-Est en 1941, 1945, 1949, 1953 et 1957. En 1946, il prit la direction du ministère des Affaires extérieures, lequel jusque-là avait toujours relevé du premier ministre et, en 1948, un congrès du parti libéral le choisit comme chef et conséquemment comme premier ministre. Après avoir connu la victoire aux élections générales de 1949 et 1953, il fut défait en 1957. Il agit pendant quelque temps en qualité de chef de l'opposition et, en 1958, il quitta la vie publique pour retourner à Québec exercer sa profession.



Rt. Honourable John George Diefenbaker
(Cons.) 1957-1963

Like so many who have attained high place, John Diefenbaker fixed his sights on the prime ministership when very young, and made no secret of it. He was strengthened in this ambition in a half-hour talk in Saskatoon with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when Diefenbaker, aged 15, was delivering newspapers. Both were impressed with each other and Laurier was quoted by his biographer as saying that Diefenbaker was a 'remarkable newsboy'.

Born in Neustad, near Owen Sound, Ontario Sept. 18, 1895, Diefenbaker went to Saskatchewan as a child with his farming parents. His education at the University of Saskatchewan was interrupted by service overseas as an artillery lieutenant. Invalided in 1917, he returned to University and became a lawyer.

He soon became one of Canada's best criminal lawyers and a great debater. He was always interested in politics and unsuccessfully attempted the federal riding of Prince Albert in 1925 and 1926. He was successful in Lake Centre in 1940, 1945, and 1949; he won Prince Albert in 1953 and has retained this seat in subsequent elections.

He was chosen Conservative leader at a convention in Ottawa in 1956 and the following year, his party won 112 seats, more than any other group, and he formed a government. A year later he went after a better deal in the house membership and his party won 208 seats out of 245, a record that may never be surpassed.

The voters were less kind in the 1962 election and Diefenbaker, with only 116 seats, carried on with difficulty till 1963 when another general election gave the Liberals a near majority and they formed the government.

In 1965, the Liberal position improved slightly and Diefenbaker remained Leader of the Opposition.

One of the outstanding measures of the Diefenbaker regime was the enactment of legislation containing the Bill of Rights guaranteeing Canadians their fundamental freedoms.

Le très honorable John George Diefenbaker
(1895-)

Progressiste-conservateur. Premier ministre du 21 juin 1957 au 22 avril 1963.

Né en Ontario, John G. Diefenbaker fit ses études à l'Université de la Saskatchewan, entra au barreau de la Saskatchewan en 1919 et s'y tailla surtout une réputation de bon avocat de défense en droit criminel. Lieutenant pendant la première guerre mondiale, il se présenta comme candidat conservateur dans la circonscription de Prince Albert aux élections générales de 1925 et de 1926, mais fut défait. Ce n'est qu'en 1940 qu'il réussit à entrer à la Chambre des communes et y siégea par la suite sans interruption. Choisi en 1956 comme chef du parti conservateur, il le conduisit à la victoire en juin 1957 et devint premier ministre du Canada. À de nouvelles élections tenues l'année suivante, le gouvernement fut maintenu au pouvoir par la plus forte majorité qu'on ait connue depuis la Confédération. C'est sous le gouvernement de M. Diefenbaker et grâce à son initiative que le parlement canadien adopta une Déclaration des droits de l'Homme. En 1963, à la défaite de son parti, M. Diefenbaker devint chef de l'opposition, fonction que, selon l'opinion générale, il remplit avec vigueur et énergie.



Rt. Honourable Lester Bowles Pearson
(Lib.) 1963-

Le très honorable Lester Bowles Pearson
(1897-)

When Lester Bowles 'Mike' Pearson became Prime Minister in 1963, he was probably the best known Canadian in the capitals of the world. A background of distinguished diplomatic and foreign affairs' experience had taken him to the major world conferences of the previous 25 years, and he has been a leading architect of the United Nations.

Born April 23, 1897 in Newtonbrook, Ontario he obtained his B.A. at the University of Toronto and an M.A. at Oxford.

In 1915, he interrupted his undergraduate studies to enlist, and served overseas almost three years, ending as a Flying Officer in the Royal Flying Corps. He was an athlete of some distinction and has never lost his avid interest in sports, particularly baseball, hockey and football.

Entering the External Affairs Department in 1928, he rose rapidly in the service. He served in the High Commissioner's office in London and was there during the beginning of the Second World War.

By 1946, he was Canadian Ambassador in Washington and, looking for more worlds to conquer, decided on politics. He returned to Ottawa and was appointed Under-Secretary for External Affairs and in 1948 was given the portfolio.

He won a by-election in Algoma East and has represented that riding ever since. He went into Opposition with his party in 1957 and the following year was chosen to succeed his retiring leader, Louis St-Laurent.

In 1956 he presented to the United Nations the peace-keeping formula which brought settlement of the Suez crisis and earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957.

Pearson was the chief operating head of the Canadian delegation at the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945 and was President of the Seventh Session of the General Assembly.

In 1955, he made a formal visit to Moscow where he was well received as head of the External Affairs department and he laid the foundations for a new trading arrangement with the Soviet Union.

The Liberals won 129 seats in the 1963 general election and Pearson carried on with the support of some opposition groups. He tried to better his position in an election in 1965 and came out with 131 seats, less than an overall majority.

One of the outstanding events of his tenure has been the adoption of the new Canadian maple leaf flag replacing the red ensign.

Libéral. Premier ministre depuis le 22 avril 1963.

Né à Toronto, M. Pearson fit ses études à l'Université de Toronto et servit pendant la première guerre mondiale dans l'armée et dans l'aviation où il fut lieutenant. Après être passé par Oxford, il travailla pendant quelque temps pour le compte d'une société américaine et enseigna ensuite l'histoire moderne à l'Université de Toronto. C'est en 1928 qu'il entra au ministère des Affaires extérieures qui commençait à prendre de l'ampleur et il y remplit plusieurs postes tant au Canada qu'à l'étranger avant d'en devenir le sous-ministre en 1946. En 1948 le premier ministre Louis Saint-Laurent l'appela à siéger dans son cabinet en qualité de ministre des Affaires extérieures et il se fit élire dans la circonscription d'Algoma-Est, en Ontario, qu'il n'a cessé depuis de représenter. En 1958, il fut choisi par le Congrès du parti libéral pour remplacer M. Saint-Laurent et fut jusqu'en 1963 chef de l'opposition. Devenu premier ministre à la suite des élections de 1963, à la tête d'un parti minoritaire, il alla de nouveau devant le peuple en 1965 et s'il conserva le pouvoir, ce fut toutefois sans obtenir une majorité absolue.

M. Pearson a joué un rôle de premier plan dans la vie politique internationale et son activité, en particulier pendant la crise de Suez, lui a valu, en 1957, le prix Nobel de la paix.



